W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

Prescriptions Prepared
by a
Practical Pharmacist
At the
People's Popular
Prescription Pharmacy
Always Open.
C. E. JONES.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1893. No. 191

Remember this Sale will last for Two Weeks Only

THE 6th DAY OF

The Westside Clearance Sale

Wednesday, August 16th.

SPECIAL CUTS

Double Width All Wool English Tweeds, 75c., reduced to 25c.
" " " 90c., reduced to 50c.
" " " $1, reduced to 60c.
" Twill French Serges, 40c., redced to 16 2-3c.
Balance of Single Width Dress Stuffs, at 10c. and 12 1-2c.
12 yds. White Lace Stripe for $1.
5 yds. Crondon Sheeting for $1.
20 yds. Print for $1.
15 yds. Flannelette for $1.
14 yds. Canton Flannel for $1.
6 yds. Grey Flannel for $1.
Misses and Children's Hose, worth from 30c. to 50c., all at 15c. per pair.
Undressed Kid Gloves, worth $1, all at 50c.

OVER 200 BARGAINS

Still left on our Remnant Counter. Besides the above SPECIAL BARGAINS, we have marked everything down in order to reduce Stock before the arrival of Fall Importations.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

No More Slack Times

The Best Fitting Clothes,
Made by the Best Tailors in the Province,
From the Best Goods in the Market,
At Popular Prices

Have made the volume of the past week's business something unprecedented for the season in B. C.

We control several of the best manufactures, among which are the celebrated BLARNEY TWEEDS and FINE FRENCH PANTINGS, which goods we are offering at the same prices others are asking for German and English imitations.

If you wish a GOOD SUIT made from Good Goods, with Good Workmanship and Good Trimmings, and be guaranteed a Good Fit, you really should call and see

Geo. R. Jackson & Co.,

Five Sisters Block, 57 Government Street.

W. H. PERRY,

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase).....£500,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE.....£260,000, $1,265,333

HEAD OFFICE, - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW-WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (KOOTENAY LAKE).

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1891. GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A girl to act as cook in a small household. Apply 51 Langley street. a16tf

B. C. COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GUIDE—T. Draper is no longer connected with this publication and is not authorized to collect money for the same. Jas. A. Colien, Publisher. aug16-1t

WANTED—By competent dressmaker, work by day; town or country. E. B., 113 Chatham street. aug16-4t

THE ARBITRATION by the city of Victoria has decided the knowing ones get most for their money consistent with quality, and that is to be got at the Colonial Metropole Hotel and restaurant, Johnson street. aug16-1t

LOST—A Masonic charm; pearl keystone with inscription; of no use to any one but the owner, H. L. Salmon, who will reward any one returning it aug16-2t

AT LAST WE HAVE IT—Active agents everywhere to take orders for "SHEPP'S WORLD'S FAIR PHOTOGRAPHED." A magnificent collection of copyrighted Photographs of Buildings, Scenes, Exhibits of the World's Columbian Exposition, splendidly described, authorized by the official management. One oblong volume. Books on credit. Freight paid. Canadian agents in the field are clearing from $7 to $15 daily. Drop everything else and handle this book. You will make money fast. Finely illustrated circulars and terms free. Outfit and 50 photographs, only $1. Address Globe Publg Publishing Co., 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., or 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. a16-10t

The Creditors' Trusts Deeds Act, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that John Paul Matthews and Grace Jones, both of the city of Victoria, British Columbia, carrying on business as grocers under the name, style and firm of J. P. Matthews & Co., have by deed dated and executed on the 15th day of August, 1893, assigned all their real and personal property, except as therein mentioned, to Michael Baker and David R. Ker, both of the said city of Victoria, Feed Merchants, for the benefit of their creditors.

All persons having claims against the said John Paul Matthews and Grace Jones are required to send them in to the said assignees on before the 9th day of September, 1893, with full particulars in writing signed by the party claiming.

And notice is hereby given that after the said date the assignees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the creditors, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which the said assignees shall have had notice.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 10th day of August, 1893.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Assignees.
Aug.16-10t.

CHAMPIONSHIP

Lacrosse Match

VANCOUVER vs VICTORIA,

At CALEDONIA PARK, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19.

Also 100 YARDS FOOT RACE

For a gold medal, between D. A. Smith, of Vancouver, and C. Blain of Victoria.

LACROSSE BALL THROWING CONTEST

For a trophy presented by Peacock & Lowe.

Sports Begin 2.30.

Two Scholarly Jokes.

In an address to the clergy of his diocese the Bishop of Manchester quotes Charles II.'s saying to one of his chaplains, "Doctor, I think you should have made your sermon shorter to-day," which produced the reply, "Your Majesty, I had not time." The bishop is of opinion that careful preparation will lead to shorter sermons. The passing of the German army bill has been made the subject of a Latin attitudem which has become popular at Berlin. As the name of the anti-Semitic leader who, together with the Poles, was most instrumental in obtaining for the government its narrow majority, is Reckel (a goat), the result is described in the following sentence: "Vlett Caprivi capri vi."

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

TICKLED TO DEATH

An Expressive Yankee Phrase That Exactly Portrays.

AMERICAN OPINION ON THE DECISION

Leading New York Dailies Find Nothing to Grumble At.

Columbia Captured the Plum Although Labelled "Defeat"—Yankee Smartness Versus English Eloquence—Results What Count—Uncle Sam Enjoys Imperial Discomfiture.

London, Aug. 15.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Paris saying that on questions of fact regarding the seizure of sealing vessels the decision of the tribunal is in favor of Great Britain. The paper states that the natural result of this decision is that the United States will give Canadian sealers due compensation for seizures illegally made. The regulations providing for the close season are very stringent. The proscription of firearms may be found to be a very serious disadvantage by Canadian sealers.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The decision of the court of arbitration in Behring Sea matters appears to give general satisfaction to members of the Senate committee on foreign relations, which committee had all these questions in charge when the treaty was before the Senate. Senator Butler said that if he understood the brief dispatch that came early in the day aright, the award gave even more than he expected. "I never believed," said the Senator, "that the contention of the United States that the Behring Sea was a closed sea could be maintained. The sea was too large a body of water for such a claim to be exercised over, and necessarily the court having decided against the United States on that point others incorporated under the first four sections of Article six in the treaty must fall with it."

New York, Aug. 16.—The local papers comment editorially on the Behring Sea decision as follows:

The Herald: "This country may well be satisfied with the decision of the Behring Sea arbitrators given in Paris yesterday. It is against every claim of the United States to exclusive right to jurisdiction over the sea, but it calls for the protection of the seals by the joint action of this country and Great Britain, and protection is the substantial advantage we have been after. The most this country had reason to expect from the arbitration was an arrangement for the protection of seals, and this we have got. The happy ending of this international controversy justifies the timely sentiments expressed yesterday by the president of the tribunal, Baron de Courcel, as to the value of arbitration. The decision seemed to be against the United States; really it gives to the government and to its lessee, the fur company, all that was rightly asked. It only remains for the two interested countries to carry out the provisions. The tribunal has decided against us, but the contention was practically abandoned by Mr. Blaine and by our counsel on the argument. The position taken by the United States in the Behring Sea affair was the outcome of a humane purpose; it has been sustained by the tribunal of arbitration. So far as it may have originally been prompted by a desire to secure a monopoly of the fur seal trade for an American company, it has been pronounced untenable. The truth is that we never had the faintest grounds in international law for the claim that Behring Sea was a mare clausum, or that by cession from Russia we acquired exclusive jurisdiction over the eastern part of it, or that we possessed any right of property in seals outside of the three-mile limit. The money spent on the assertion of such a bare claim has been thrown away. So far as the case made by our state department went it met with deserved collapse before the board of arbitration, but the protection of the fur seals, which the arbitrators deny the right of the United States to give, and for giving which we must pay damages to the owners of seized Canadian vessels, will henceforth be assured to the animals by virtue of a decree of the international tribunal. The arbitrators have taken measures to fulfil their humanitarian purpose of safeguarding seal life, which, however, was notoriously but a pretext in the mouth of the Alaska Trading Co. As to the condemnation of claims of exclusive jurisdiction, or of special rights of property in the seal fisheries, these are treated with too much contempt."

Under the caption "The foreign conclusion," the Times says: "As far as one can judge as to the working regulations adopted, there is every reason why the United States should be entirely satisfied with the conclusions of the board of arbitration. It is not desirable that the clear and well-established principles regarding maritime jurisdiction and the freedom of the sea should be disturbed or confused to suit a particular emergency, and our government was put in the wrong in ever being made to contend anything of the kind. It seems likely to obtain all it ought ever to have asked for. But it is a protection of the sealing interests from the injury done by indiscriminate pelagic hunting, and the only cause of regret is that it did not secure this year's by an amicable agreement."

London, Aug. 16.—The Behring Sea award is more favorable to Great Britain than had been expected in official circles here. Judging from Britain's past experience in arbitrations, where the decision lay with European delegates, it was thought the award would be far more of a compromise. The evening papers here all announce the award as a British victory on all questions of right and the seizure of Canadian vessels, while they declare that the proposed regulations on the whole are favorable to the British contention. Sir John Thompson, Hon. C. H. Tupper and Sir Charles Tupper will sail together on the Parisian on Thursday.

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—One of the departmental officers who was engaged in connection with the Behring Sea matter for some time says there will be no more pelagic sealing for white men; the business will be entirely in the hands of Indians, who alone can use the spear. There is very little sealing done after Aug. 1st, when seals are to be found in greatest abundance at from 100 to 150 miles from Pribyloff islands. The Indian, he says, will hunt as usual in May along the shore, rest in June and get ready their schooners in July for Pelagic sealing on the 1st of August. Questions of regulations, he said, as to protection should have been left alone until questions of right were settled.

American Senate Proceedings.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Among petitions presented in the morning session was one from Cass county, Ind. It was directed against the manifold iniquities of the present civil service, in which Senator Voorhees as president heartily concurred. Mr. Manderson (Rep.) introduced two bills which he said had been prepared and sent to him by a gentleman of financial ability, and which were read by their titles and referred to the finance committee. The titles are:—"Directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issuance of treasury notes therefor," and "For the appointment of a mint commission providing for the issue of treasury notes, their redemption, and for other purposes."

The anti-silver forces in the house appointed at the conference last night held a meeting this afternoon for consultation. The roll of the house has been practically completed by canvassers in the interest of the anti-silver faction, which is said by one of the leaders to show an impregnable majority in favor of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause as provided in the Wilson bill.

Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.) attacked the President's message in vigorous terms. The recommendations of the President meant the burial of silver with no promise of resurrection. They were the arguments of a single gold standard; they led to gold mono-metalism, over whose door was written, "Abandon hope all ye who enter here." The advocates of silver stood on solid ground and denounced this cry that the gold dollar was the only solid dollar. They denounced the gold dollar as the most dishonest dollar ever attempted to be forced upon the people.

General American Dispatches.

Carson, Nev., Aug. 16.—The Bellevue hotel and four cottages at Lake Tahoe were burned to-day; loss, $10,000.

Tulare, Cal., Aug. 16.—The enforced discharge of Chinese laborers by the citizens of the town of Selma on Saturday last was followed last night by a raid of a crowd of men on Chinatown in this place. About 30 Chinese were gathered in, marched to the railroad depot and sent to San Francisco. No violence was offered.

San Francisco, Aug. 16.—The steamer St. Paul, which has been running in the North American Navigation Co.'s line to Panama, has been taken off that route. It is possible the steamer may make a trip to Alaska. She is owned by the Alaska Commercial Company. Reports have been in circulation for the last few days that the steamers St. Paul and Alice Blanchard were about to run on an opposition line to Portland. The rumor is neither confirmed nor denied. There has been some talk during the past month that a permanent line of opposition steamers to Portland and also to Puget Sound ports will be put on this fall.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Five hundred and sixteen Icelanders arrived at Winnipeg direct from Iceland.

Thos. Beattie, an elderly man, was struck by a trolley car and received injuries which may prove fatal.

John Shaver, foreman in the Waterous engine factory at Brantford, dropped dead on the street of heart disease.

McRae & Powel's saw mill at Madawaska on the Kingston & Pembroke railway, was burned. Loss, $4,000.

James Adamson, a wealthy farmer near Carlisle, was found dead in a creek on his farm. He had evidently committed suicide.

A mason named Watson, belonging to Hamilton, died at the Brockville general hospital from injuries received by being thrown from a wagon.

D. H. McDonell, of Owen Sound, the tight rope walker, was on a wire at Dundas 50 feet above the ground. His assistant attempted to tighten it when it broke and McDonell fell to the earth, sustaining serious injuries to his spine.

Rev. L. G. McNeill, of St. John, N. B., caused considerable excitement in his church on Sunday by announcing that a cable dispatch had been received to the effect that Queen Victoria had been stricken with paralysis. The report was erroneous.

Reports received from all over the Province of Ontario show that fall wheat and barley are slightly less than an average crop, and that spring wheat, oats and peas are considerably below. Hay is greater than the average. Roots will be an average. Fruit is a failure.

William Clews, of Cressy, Prince Edward county, who is a large apple dealer, says the crop will be a total failure this season. Autumn and winter fruits are away below the mark and farmers cannot expect to reap a harvest out of the fruit this year. The dry weather has had something to do with the failure.

The Manitoba & Northwestern Railway employees all went out on strike on Tuesday at noon, Judge Kilam having refused to grant an order ruling that the wages due should be paid by the receiver of the road. Traffic has been stopped over the Great Northwest Central Railway and creditors have seized the engines and rolling stock.

SALARIES RAZED

President Hill of the Great Northern Takes Gentle Exercise

WITH THE OFFICIAL PRUNING KNIFE

And Salaries Suffer Severe Slashing in Consequence.

Monthly Pay Roll Reduced One Half—Explanatory Circular Letter—Martial Law in Argentina—Government Troops and Rebels Cutting Throats Briskly.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 16.—The thousands of employees of the Great Northern railway are wearing long faces to-night, President Hill having ordered their monthly pay roll cut from $600,000 to $350,000. A circular letter has been issued to each of the officers and employees of the road, which says:—"Owing to actual and expected reductions in traffic, caused by the prevailing financial and business conditions, the following reductions in the pay of all officers and employees of the company receiving stated yearly or monthly wages or salaries will be made, taking effect with the current month and continuing while the conditions referred to remain:—On salaries rating $5000 a year and upward, 30 per cent.; on salaries rating $2000 a year or more, up to $5000, 25 per cent.; on salaries of $1200 a year or more up to $2000, 20 per cent.; on salaries rating less than $1200 a year, 15 per cent.

MARTIAL LAW.

Argentina in the Throes of Internecine Strife.

Panama, Aug. 16.—An extradition treaty has been exchanged by Columbia and Spain.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 16.—Argentina is under martial law. Government forces have been stationed at all advantageous points, and the president is being bitterly denounced by his opponents. The situation is extremely bad and is growing worse. General trouble in the country is feared. Carlos Trejedor, whose appointment as interventor in the La Plata affair, which caused the latest upheaval in the cabinet, has resigned. Edouard Olivera has been appointed in his place. There is great excitement in Corrientes. The rebel troops have been attacked by the government forces. All the women and children and non-combatants have fled to the hills, and the city is practically deserted by all except the soldiers.

Three Million Dollar Failure.

New York, Aug. 16.—A largely attended meeting of the creditors of J. H. Walker & Co., of Chicago, is being held to-day. The failure is the largest that has taken place in the business for many years, the liabilities running up into the neighborhood of three millions. The assets cannot yet be even approximately estimated. To-day's meeting is being largely devoted to certain alleged suspicious features of the case. Several of the directors who had personally guaranteed notes given by the company are known to have secured their payment before the break in order to avoid personal liability. Strenuous efforts will be made to make the stock-holders and directors liable in excess of their holdings.

Africa for the Africans.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 16.—An institute was opened here yesterday by prominent negroes of the southern states. A number of colored preachers are in attendance. Bishop Abraham Grant said that in his opinion the condition of things is such that the colored people need to consider the subject of eventually making Africa their home. Rev. W. Sheppard, the colored missionary to Africa, is also here. He believes that Africa should be the home of all the negro race.

Young Dow's Doings.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 16.—Clarence Dow, the wayward son of C. H. Dow, president of the Commercial National bank of Denver, and who deserted from Company "H," First infantry, stationed at Angel Island, Cal., on April 22nd, has surrendered himself at Fort Sam Houston. He is now a prisoner awaiting court-martial. The lowest penalty is 18 months' imprisonment at hard labor, and dishonorable discharge from the army at the expiration of that sentence. On the day of his desertion he married a young woman living near Angel, and the two went to Mexico. He went under an assumed name in the City of Mexico and claimed to be the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. About three years ago young Dow caused a sensation in Denver by marrying Millie Price, the soubrette, after a few days' acquaintance. His father cast him off and the young man travelled with an opera company to California, where he and his wife agreed to separate. She obtained a divorce and a large sum. Banker Dow then induced his son to join the army with a view of getting him away from his old associates. He deserted just a year after his enlistment.

British Day.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, Aug. 16.—There will be another great day at the Fair next Saturday. It will be British Empire Day, and Scotch, English, Irish, Canadian and British societies, as well as royal representatives and British exhibitors are combined to make it memorable. The royal commissioner has been instructed by his government to officially recognize it. There will be a parade in the down-town districts in the morning. Captain Gordon, commanding officer of the World's Fair British troops, acting as grand marshal. The programme arranged includes singing by Prof. Tomlin's chorus of 1000 voices, and addresses by Mayor Harrison and various distinguished foreign representatives.

ECHOES OF THE DECISION.

Opinions of the Leading Politicians and Newspapers.

New York, Aug. 15.—Ex-Minister Phelps, when asked his opinion of the decision, said: "I regard it as favorable to the United States, and is giving all the government required."

Frederick R. Coudert, who was one of the counsel of the United States for the tribunal, came into town especially to-day when he heard that a decision was to be announced as to the Behring Sea contention. When shown the cable dispatch announcing the decision, he said: "If they say so I am quite satisfied. The object of the United States was to protect its property in seals. In order to do this, it advanced a number of propositions, all tending to the same end, namely the protection of a useful animal, the existence of which, commercially speaking, was in imminent danger. The effect of the decision is to protect the seal. The object of the United States is gained, even though our government should not have the satisfaction of all its theories. If the report handed to me is a correct one, several important propositions, all tending to protect the seals, are established in our favor.

1. A close season from May to the end of July, that is when the seals are on their way to their only home, which is the Pribyloff Islands.

2. This close season (and this point is singularly important) is to be observed not only in Behring Sea, but in the North Pacific Ocean, the favorite pond of the pelagic sealers whose pursuit consisted in intercepting the females as they were moving north, and

3. The use of firearms is prohibited. This is such a radical measure that I am almost afraid that it is too good to be true. Prohibit firearms and the pelagic business will be finally crippled. I may add that the terms thus given are very much better and more favorable than any thus far suggested as a settlement, and in that view of the case the decision may be fairly treated as a triumph for the United States."

London, Aug. 15.—Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons to-day that he had received a private telegram from Paris to the effect that with few exceptions the award of the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration was satisfactory to British interests.

The Daily News says, editorially, of the Behring Sea decision that "it is substantially in favor of the case advanced by England. Sir Charles Russell's powerful arguments convinced the arbitrators that we were legally right and the Americans wrong. The American arbitrators and Sir John Thompson refuse to assent to the regulations. We trust that no difficulty will be raised by the Canadian government."

The Daily Telegraph says "England may rejoice with Canada at the decision, which is an equitable triumph of new and peaceful international principle—reason in place of force. Even had the arbitration resulted in favor of America, we should have submitted with the best grace to the decision, which removes a fertile source of bickering between the two countries."

The Times says: "On the broad question of international law, the decision is wholly in our favor. In framing the regulations we have been somewhat less successful. The rules are conceived in a spirit according closely enough with that embodied in the British proposals, but it is probable that some of them will cause dissatisfaction in Canada. The Americans can hardly be expected to receive the decision with equal contentment; but we know our kinsmen too well to doubt for a moment that they will honestly and logically accept the judgment of the tribunal, to which they have voluntarily agreed to submit their claims. It is the proud and just boast of the American people that no other nation on the globe has more widespread and deeper reverence for law, and that legal temper, on which so much of their greatness as a state and prosperity as a community depends, will cause them to acquiesce without tasting soreness or ill-will in the adverse decision of the duly constituted court. The reference of an international dispute to such an arbitration is a triumph of morality and civilization. On the last historic occasion England accepted the adverse award and punctually discharged the obligations. It is now the turn of America to show that she also knows how to support an unfavorable decision with dignity and good humor. It is a matter of congratulation that on the principal issues that award was almost unanimous, Senator Morgan mostly standing alone in dissent."

The Standard says: "We are sure the Americans will accept the award in a cheerful good humor and apply it in perfect good faith."

The Daily Chronicle says: "We feel sentiments of profound gratitude at the full settlement of the difficulty, which once threatened to involve the rival interests of three powers. The arbitration is a triumph of reason and humanity over which the civilized world should rejoice."

Concerning the matter of damages referred to by the Pall Mall Gazette, the Paris correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that the amount of damage for the seizure of British vessels in Behring Sea was not submitted to arbitration, but by mutual consent was reserved by them for further negotiations.

Represents China.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—Chang Ju, the new Chinese minister, and suite arrived on the Gaelic this morning. The minister's retinue consists of 78 persons, among whom are five women. The latter have very small feet, cannot walk and have to be carried. This party of diplomatists is the largest that has ever come to this city by one steamer. Only twelve of them will remain in Washington. The rest will be scattered all over the continent in positions of vice-consuls, all being appointed by the newly-arrived minister.

Silver Purchases.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The acting director of the mint bureau to-day announced that the treasury department had yesterday, as a result of the counter offer of 73.25, purchased 220,000 additional ounces of silver, which, with 6000 ounces purchased at the same price earlier in the day, make the total purchases for yesterday 280,000 ounces. The offers amounted to 305,000 ounces. Total purchases thus far this month aggregate 1,806,000 ounces.

Nationalization of Industry.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 16.—Populists, Socialists and others who favor a general system of nationalization of industry will be interested in the case which was argued before Judge Kelly to-day, and in which Henry Rippe, an elevator owner of Fairmont, challenges the constitutionality of the act of the last legislature ordering the state grain and warehouse commission to build a state elevator at Duluth with the money paid for inspection fees by private warehousemen. Rippe bases his action on the fact that the law provides that the inspection fees shall only be sufficient to defray expenses, and on the further fact that it is taxing one class of citizens to erect a public building which will enter into competition with and injure them, and is therefore unconstitutional. A temporary injunction has already been granted restraining the warehouse commission from erecting the public elevator, and the arguments to-day are for a permanent injunction.

Produced Long Faces.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 16.—The thousands of employees of the Great Northern railway are wearing long faces to-night, President Hill having ordered their monthly pay roll cut from $600,000 to $350,000. A circular letter has been issued to each of the officers and employees of the road, which says:—"Owing to actual and expected reductions in traffic, caused by the prevailing financial and business conditions, the following reductions in the pay of all officers and employees of the company receiving stated yearly or monthly wages or salaries will be made, taking effect with the current month and continuing while the conditions referred to remain:—On salaries rating $5000 a year and upward, 30 per cent.; on salaries rating $2000 a year or more, up to $5000, 25 per cent.; on salaries of $1200 a year or more up to $2000, 20 per cent.; on salaries rating less than $1200 a year, 15 per cent.

Astor Paying Thro' the Nose.

London, Aug. 15.—William Waldorf Astor is not in possession of Cliveden, which he bought of the Duke of Westminster. The Duke is staying there now, and each week is entertaining large parties. Mr. Astor is "paying through the nose" for his residence in England. Even a man of his wealth must begin to ask himself whether entree into the "best set" in England is worth what it costs. He is spending immense sums on the Pall Mall Gazette, but, though it is a remarkable paper, it does not "catch on." It is estimated that his bill for it must be at least $5000 a week. The magazine is under the editorship of a young lord, and it must be another expensive plaything. The competition between monthly publications in England has reduced the profits of even the successful ones to the lowest point, but Mr. Astor is well in with fashionable society.

Chivalry Rewarded.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—The marriage today of Miss Julia Phelps, prominent in society circles both in this city and in the east, and Henry Arthur Norton, of Norwich, N. Y., is the result of a little romance that has extended over a period of 15 years. At that time a bright-faced little girl beguiled a young lad into purchasing a box of stationery, which he sent to her the following day as a gift. For 15 years Mr. Norton has been true to the boyish love which was aroused at that time, and to-day his constancy was rewarded.

Dance of the Savages.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—To-night at the Vienna cafe on the World's Fair grounds, Director-General Davis, with an Amazon on his arm, will lead the grand march in the oddest ball ever given. The participants are the score or more of groups of savages temporarily domiciled on the Midway Plaisance, including Dahomeyans, South Sea Islanders, Javanese, Japanese, Chinese, Bedouins, Egyptians, Turks, Cingalese, Algerians, Indians, Soudanese and a dozen others.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—The S. P. Taylor Paper Co. of this city, and the Pioneer Paper Mill Co. of Taylorville, Marine county, have been suspended, with liabilities $130,000; assets over $400,000. The suspension is attributed to the present stringency. The companies were founded by Samuel P. Taylor more than 30 years ago.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 16.—The entire force of cadets will leave here to-day for Chicago, where they will encamp for two weeks on the Fair grounds. They will erect their tents on the lake shore just east of the government building, and during their stay will observe the routine of regular service.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 16.—Twenty-five years ago to-day the only American Cardinal received his ordination as bishop. The event is being quietly celebrated owing to the fact that the anniversary of the elevation of cardinal to the archdiocese of Baltimore occurs in October, and it has been decided to hold the public celebration of both events at that time. Archbishop Satolli has signified his intention of being present, and it is probable that the occasion will be marked by the most notable gathering of ecclesiastics that has taken place in this country since the council of Baltimore.

Angeles Townsite.

Seattle, Aug. 15.—Further instructions from Washington city in the matter of the sale of the Port Angeles townsite have been received at the United States land office in this city. It is now ordered that the sale be made on Oct. 31st, as the day was named some time ago when instructions to advertise the sale were received. What Assistant Secretary Sims means by this last order it is difficult to understand, as only a week ago the local officers were instructed to stop all preparations, and orders from the land department postponing for an indefinite time the sale of lots was confidently expected. Many of the settlers on the townsite are very much opposed to being compelled to make final proof before Oct. 31, claiming that the time given them is altogether too short. Petitions stating this objection and praying for a postponement of the sale have been sent in. Everything heretofore has indicated that they would be granted by Assistant Secretary Sims, but the orders received, evidently show that the petitions were not favorably received. The sale will now be advertised and settlers instructed to make final proof at the land office in this city before it takes place.

A pale or sallow complexion may be overcome by the use of Eseltyn's Liver Lozenges. They purify the blood and give tone to the complexion.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

JAPANESE NEWS.

Late Happenings of Interest in the Land of the Mikado.

Carstens, the murderer of Beatty in July last year, and about whom there was some dispute concerning his nationality, was sentenced on the 31st ult. by the German consul of Yokohama, to three years' imprisonment for resisting the police who arrested him. As the prisoner can only be tried on the capital charge in Germany, he will probably be sent home later on. Meanwhile he is incarcerated in the English jail.

A telegram published in the Kokumin Shimbun, dated Bakan, Aug. 2nd, states that an officer of a British steamer lying at anchor off Moji, effected a landing at the rear of the fort, and made a drawing of the place from the outside. An embargo has been placed upon the steamer in consequence.

With reference to our recent remarks about the quantity of gold hoarded in India, it is interesting to note that the Bombay Gazette says: "There is good reason to believe that there is hoarded gold in India exceeding in amount £200,000,000."

H. M. S. Archer is en route to Behring Sea to relieve the Porpoise, which ship, with the Mercury, is on duty there in connection with the regulation of the seal fishing. The Shanghai papers say that the Porpoise is to proceed to Hongkong in preparation for recommissioning, but as she was only recommissioned in March, 1891, her time is not yet nearly expired.

The ex-Russian convicts, who lately made their escape to Yesso from Saghalien, have been passed on to Kobe, preparatory to reshipment to Vladivostock. It might be worth while for these men to explain to their fellow prisoners, when returned, that they had much better remain where they are. Even if they escape starvation and shipwreck, and land safely in Yesso, they immediately fall again under Russian protection, and are carefully returned to the nearest Russian port, viz., Vladivostock, and, we can scarcely imagine that their future sojourn in Siberia or Saghalien will be rendered more palatable from the fact that they had, on a previous occasion, managed to escape therefrom. We rather think that when they get back they will wish they had never taken it into their heads to escape.

A shooting affray occurred this afternoon (26th ult.) at 5 o'clock, in Main street. Mr. Willett, who has had some prize cattle in the care of Messrs. Cobb & Co., had occasion to find fault with one of the bettoes who had been looking after them, and receiving impudence from the man, pushed or kicked the groom out of his road. The man at once rushed into the stables and procured a hatchet with which he attacked Mr. Willett, who finding himself hard pressed, and in imminent danger of his life, drew his revolver and shot the betto in the leg. A great crowd immediately gathered, and to prevent further trouble Mr. Willett retired and took refuge in Mr. Candreller's house, No. 62 Main street. Meanwhile Mr. Willett sent a messenger to the American consul to inform him of the occurrence, remaining meanwhile where he was. A somewhat excited crowd continued to surround both sides of the house in question and Mr. Willett was nearly mobbed. The affair created a tremendous sensation.

Northern Pacific

Double trains daily to St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Connects at St. Paul and Chicago for all points east and south. Superior Pullman sleepers, upholstered tourist cars and dining cars on all through trains. Direct service to the Yellowstone national park. Fast time and all the reduced rates offered patrons of this line. For full information call or address E. E. Blackwood, ticket agent, Adelphi building, Victoria.

Mormons Renounce Polygamy.

Brattleboro, Mass., Aug. 15.—Joseph Smith, president of the reorganized church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, who is at Plainville at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts district of the church said: "We have renounced polygamy in all its forms and the younger portion of the community will allow nothing of the kind. Why, the book of Mormonism, which we believe in, and which is second only to the Bible, on which our religion is founded, prohibits polygamy, though this news may sound strange to the ears of outsiders. On this account the young could not maintain a belief in both book and the creed of multiple marriage and that is why we started in on our own account. The book of Mormonism is simply a record of the doings of the people who we believe first inhabited this continent, the forefathers of the American Indians and the mound builders."

Maltreating Vice-Royalty.

The first thing that is to be done to Lord Aberdeen when he reaches Canada is to stand him up against the wall and read an address to him telling him what a fine fellow he is and how much everybody likes him. If this sort of thing would stop short with one address it wouldn't be so bad, but the trouble is that now that one society has set the ball rolling, half a dozen others will want to join in the fun, until poor Aberdeen will begin to feel as if they had taken him out on a vacant lot and were using him for a target in a rifle shooting match. —Hamilton Herald.

How to Get "Sunlight" Picture

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to anyone full particulars of just how I was cured. Address with stamps:—

MR. EDWARD MARTIN (Teacher),
P.O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

The Hairs in a Man's Head.

The Western Congressman who offered to bet as many dollars as there were hairs in his head that the Sherman act would not be repealed must have been bald-headed, or he under-estimated the magnitude of his wager. Dr. Wilson, an English authority, says that the average number of hairs to the square inch on the human scalp is about 1,000, and the whole number of hairs on the scalp of an adult is in the neighborhood of 120,000. Dr. Waldeyer asserts that he counted in the space of a quarter of an inch, on the crown of a man's head, 256 hairs, while he counted only 225 in the same space on the occiput, and 211 on the anterior part of the scalp.

There is a great difference in numbers, according to the diameter of the hairs. The finest hairs on Anglo-Saxon heads measure from a five hundredth to fifteen-hundredth of an inch in diameter, while the coarsest range from a hundred and fortieth to a five hundredth of an inch.—New York Herald.

Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent all who address

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills assist digestion. 25c.

Milk Granules

Is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The perfect equivalent of MOTHER'S MILK.

STAMINAL

Is a valuable food and tonic for the warm weather.

It Supplies

The vital principles of **Beef and Wheat** with **Hypophosphites.**

Johnston's Fluid Beef

Is the virtues of Prime Beef in a concentrated and easily digested form.

Invaluable As a Strength-Giving Food.

THREE SCORE YEARS & TEN
OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN

ABSOLUTELY

Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Diseases caused by Abuse, Over Work, Indiscretion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache and Wakefulness.

Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of follies and excesses, restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor.

RELIEF TO THOUSANDS BY THIS MARVELOUS REMEDY.

A Cure is Guaranteed

To everyone using this Remedy according to directions, or money cheerfully and conscientiously refunded.

PRICE $1.00, 6 PACKAGES $5.00.

Sent by mail to any point in U.S. or Canada, securely sealed from from duty or inspection.

Write for our Book "STARTLING FACTS" for men only. Tells you how to get well and stay well.

ADDRESS D. E. CAMPBELL
Family Chemist
SOLE AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C
ap18-1y wk

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

Tickets to and from Europe via CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR, through NEW YORK, BOSTON and CANADIAN PORTS, via any Atlantic Steamship Lines. For particulars, dates, rates, etc. Apply to

ALLAN CAMERON,
General Steamship Agent,
Cor. Fort and Gov't St.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

VICTORIA, B. C

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1893, for the purchase of Debentures of the corporation of the City of Victoria amounting to $35,000 in sums of $1000 each, payable in fifty years from 3rd July, 1893, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per centum per annum payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable in currency or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling at the Bank of British North America, either at New York, U. S. A., or Montreal or Victoria, Canada.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, from July 3rd, 1893, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of the Educational Loan By-Law, 1893, with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office, City Clerk.
Victoria, B. C., July 17, 1893.

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Broad Street Local Improvement Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1893, for the purchase of "Local Improvement Debentures, amounting to $10,788, payable in ten years from November 24,1892, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable at Victoria, B. C. The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 5 per cent. from 24th November, 1892, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Broad Street Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," and are secured by a special rate imposed by that by-law, and on that security only.

The total assessed value of the whole real property ratable under the above by-law, according to the assessment roll of 1892, is $685,284.

The corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.
City Clerk's office,
Victoria, B. C., July 17th, 1893.

BY-LAW

NO. 291.

A By-Law to Amend the "Street By-Law" and the Street By-Law Amendment By-Law, 1893.

The Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. Section 19 of the Street By-Law is hereby amended by striking out the words "street or" in the second line thereof.

Sec. 2. Section 20 of the Street By-Law is hereby amended by striking out the word "three" in the last line thereof and substituting the word "five" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 3. Except between the hours of three o'clock a.m. and nine o'clock a.m., no person shall without permission from the Chief of Police, saw, cut, or split cordwood or fire wood upon any street within the lines or boundaries of that portion of the City of Victoria known as the "fire limits," as described in the Buildings By-Law Amendment By-Law 1892, and numbered 158.

Sec. 4. Section 1 of the Street By-Law Amendment By-Law, 1893, is hereby amended by striking out all the words in the seventh and eighth lines between the words "substance" and "but" and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

No person shall without the permission of the mayor of the city discharge any cannon, gun, revolver, pistol or fowling piece, or any fire arms within the limits of the city of Victoria.

Sec. 5. This By-Law may be cited as the "Streets By-Law Amendment By-Law, 1893, No 2."

Passed the Municipal Council this 7th day of August, A. D. 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Municipal Council this 9th day of August, A. D. 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the ninth day of August, A. D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on the second Wednesday of September next, application will be made to the Board that the temporary permission granted on the 20th June last by the Mayor, under the authority of section 221, of the Municipal Act, 1892, for the transfer from William McHugh to William O'Connor of the retail liquor license issued under subsection 1 of section 204 of the aforesaid act, to William McHugh, for the premises known as the Victoria Hotel, situated on the south-east corner of Douglas and Fort streets, in the city of Victoria, may be ratified and extended, and that the said license may be transferred to William O'Connor.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1893, at the city of Victoria.

a4-1m WM. MCHUGH.

A Novel

—FOR—

3 1/3 cts.

CHOICE BOOKS almost Given Away to Readers of the

VICTORIA TIMES

The BEST BOOKS by the Best Authors at One-Third of their Value.

The Times' Book Offer

To any Times subscriber who will send us Four of the following Coupons (which may be cut from four issues of the same date, or from four issues of different dates), accompanied by Ten Cents in postage stamps, we will send post-paid by mail Any Three Books to be selected by yourself from the list printed below:—

The Victoria Times Coupon.

Numbers of the 3 Books Wanted.....

Your Name.....

Your Address, No.....Street,

Town or City.....

Cut out and send to this office Four of the above Coupons, together with Ten Cents, and we will send you post-paid Any Three of the following books:

No. 1. THE SCARLET LETTER. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
No. 2. THE MYSTERY OF COLDH FELL; or, NOT PROVEN. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 3. UNDER THE RED FLAG. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 4. KING SOLOMON'S MINES. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 5. AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. By Jules Verne.
No. 6. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 7. LADY GRACE. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
No. 8. AVERIL. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 9. THE BLACK DWARF. By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 10. A NOBLE LIFE. By Miss Mulock.
No. 11. THE BELLE OF LYNN; or, THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 12. THE BLACK TULIP. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 13. THE DUCHESS. By "The Duchess."
No. 14. NURSE REVEL'S MISTAKE. By Florence Warden.
No. 15. MERLE'S CRUSADE. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 16. A STUDY IN SCARLET. By A. Conan Doyle.
No. 17. ROCK RUIN; or, THE DAUGHTER OF THE ISLAND. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
No. 18. LORD LISLE'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 19. THE ARMORER OF TYRE. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.
No. 20. MR. GILFIL'S LOVE STORY. By George Eliot.
No. 21. A SCARLET SIN. By Florence Marryatt.
No. 22. THE SEA KING. By Captain Marryatt.
No. 23. THE SIEGE OF GRANADA. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
No. 24. MR. MERSON'S WILL. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 25. JENNY BARLOWE. By W. Clarke Russell.
No. 26. BEATON'S BARGAIN. By Mrs. Alexander.
No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 28. THE RUSSIAN GIPSY. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade.
No. 30. FLOWER AND WEED. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 31. NO THOROUGHFARE. By Chas. Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No. 32. THE GREAT HOGGARTY DIAMOND. By W. M. Thackeray.

The above books are well printed and bound in paper covers. They are sold regularly at retail for ten cents each, so that our offer enables our readers to buy them at one-third of their value. It is a chance to secure standard works of fiction at merely nominal cost.

One of the above coupons will be published in every issue of the Times until further notice. Cut out and save them until you have four, when they can be sent to the office and the three books of your selection obtained. Then you can again save the coupons until you have four more when you can secure three more books, and so on.

We make this liberal offer, whereby some of the best works of fiction in the English language may be secured by our readers for the merest trifle of expense, in order to increase our circulation. Our Present Readers will Greatly Oblige us by Calling the attention of their Friends to the fact that by buying The Times they can secure the advantages of our Great Book Offer. Address,—

(N.B.—Of the stock of books first received, several of the numbers in the above list are exhausted, but another supply will be received in two weeks' time. All orders which include any of the missing novels will be filed pending arrival of new supply. This explanation will account for any delay that may occur in receiving books.)

THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

AUCTION SALES.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate

SITUATED IN VICTORIA CITY.

I am instructed by the assignees of the Estate of A. J. Smith, Esquire, to sell by Public Auction, on a day to be named by the assignees, at the Saleroom, 40 Yates Street, all his Valuable Real Estate.

Particulars and descriptions of the property will be given in a few days.

W. R. CLARKE,
jy22 Auctioneer.

JOSHUA DAVIES,

AUCTIONEER.

Under Instructions from Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, I will sell on the premises

"C" BATTERY BARRACKS

—BY—

PUBLIC AUCTION

—ON—

FRIDAY, AUG. 18,

AT ELEVEN A.M.

Household Furniture,

Carpets, Curtains, Chestnut Horse "Cruiser," a thoroughly good horse, well broken; Brown Leather Harness, brass mountings; Wagonette, Two Milch Cows, One 15 ft. Skiff, Sails, Oars, etc., Fishing Rods, etc.

At the same time and Place, by order of Captain Behnsen,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Mattresses, 150 Chickens, Roses, Chrysanthemums, etc.

At 12 o'clock noon, at same place, by order of Captain Ogilvie,

Furniture, Etc.,

One 2-year-old Martello Colt; One three-year-old Bryan O'Lynn; One four-year-old Thoroughbred Mare; Two English Dog Carts, Harness, Saddle, also

The Floating Boat House, 30x40.
One Large (24 ft.) Boat,
One Row (17 ft.) Boat,
One American Lawn Mower.

TERMS CASH—On receipt of bills, with immediate delivery.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
au15 Auctioneer.

Recalling a Mailed Letter.

To recall a letter once mailed is almost as difficult a task as to take back an assertion once uttered. The sender must appear at the post office, and is handed a blank to fill out. In this he must state when and where he mailed the letter, how it was addressed, must describe the envelope, state the amount of postage prepaid, and testify "that the above-mentioned letter was written by me or by my authority, and I desire to recall it for the following reason" and then state the reason, which is usually "mailed by mistake." He must then sign his name, so that the handwriting may be compared with that on the letter, and sign a receipt. If the address cannot be shown to be in his handwriting, or is printed or typewritten, he must describe some peculiarities of the envelope sufficient to identify it. If he is unable to do this the letter is refused, unless the post master knows the applicant and is satisfied concerning his good intentions. If he is satisfied, he asks for a statement concerning the contents, and the applicant is then obliged to open the letter and read portions of it in the post master's presence to prove that it is the one that he described.

But if the letter has been sent away the process of recalling it is still more difficult. A similar blank has to be filled out and a minute description telegraphed at the sender's expense to the post master at the office of its destination. If discovered in time the letter is then intercepted and sent to the department at Washington with a statement of the case. Why should anyone want to recall a letter so much as to take all this trouble? Well, there was one case at the local office recently where a valuable deed was mailed and the sender received information that satisfied him that the sale should not be made. In another case an important contract was sent, and information received immediately after made it imperative that it should be revoked.—Springfield Republican.

The Moan of the Pessimist.

Just now the moan of the pessimist is heard in the land, and the world—according to these dyspeptic philosophers—is fast going to the devil. There is scarcely a man with a voice but is a confirmed pessimist. Mr. Huxley, who has devoted his life to the pursuit of science, promises no happiness from research. And now M. Zola, who has spent years also in the collection of facts, has nothing but the blankest pessimism to preach to the students of Paris. His cure for all the ills of humanity is work. Science, he says, promises not happiness, but truth. This, in effect, was the gospel of his own masterpiece, "L'Oeuvre." The faith he proposes is faith in work, an excellent doctrine if wisely interpreted. For work also has its pitfalls, and none has so securely fallen into them as M. Zola himself. Work, indeed, may be as ineffectual as idleness, and mankind's greatest happiness consists in avoiding the shackles of rash formulae. All this is very sad, as it shows that indigestion and liver diseases are becoming very prevalent.

The wonderful cures of thousands of people—they tell the story of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Cures.
attention.

The Chicago Side of It.

Buchanan-Streete—Let me see, didn't I meet you at the Paris exposition in 1889?

Brodweigh—Yes. I spent a whole month there.

"So did I. It was a pretty expensive trip for me, I remember. Cost me an even $1,000 from the time I left N. York till I got back."

"It was a costly trip for me, too—about $850—but it was worth it. It was a great show."

"Yes, it was worth it. By the way, you're going to the Chicago exposition, I suppose?"

"Yes, I expect to spend a couple of weeks there anyhow, though I don't like the stories I hear about the extortion everybody is getting ready to practice on visitors."

"I don't either. A friend of mine that has figured the whole thing up says it will cost as high as $25 or $40 a week if you see everything that's to be seen and stop at first class hotels."

"That will make it—let me see—about $75 for a two weeks' stay, $40 for railway fare there and back, including sleeping and dining cars, and you'll have to spend something for cigars and incidentals while you are in Chicago, of course. Seventy-five and 40 make 115, and—why, great Scott, you can't do the thing for less than $150 to save your life! I'll just be hanged if I'll do it!"—Chicago Tribune.

Tired of It.

They have an amateur dramatic society in Conneaut, O., that played a tragedy the other night, in one scene of which Ronaldo thrusts his head out of the second story window of a prison and cries to Madeline, who is trying to get him out:

"Fly, dearest! Leave me to my fate!"

This was Ronaldo's first appearance on any stage, and he was considerably confused. When he came to the above scene, he lost his balance and fell heavily to the floor. Raising himself partially up and gazing mournfully upon the audience, he said in a sad voice:

"By gosh, I don't want to act any more!"—Exchange.

On a Plane.

As a magnificent steamer, the property of the Peninsular and Oriental company, was steaming into Southampton harbor a grimy coal lighter floated immediately in front of it. An officer on board the vessel, observing this, shouted:

"Clear out of the way with that barge."

The lighterman, a native of the Emerald Isle, shouted in reply, "Are ye the captain of that vessel?"

"No," answered the officer.

"Then spake to yer aiquals," said Pat. "I'm the captain of this."—London Figaro.

A Remarkably Good Boy.

Mother—How's this, sir? The teacher says you were not at school today, and the neighbors tell me you were playing in the street.

Little Johnny—Th' preacher said we mustn't go where we'll hear anything improper.

"What would you hear at school, I should like to know?"

"Th' teacher said that today we was to begin on improper fractions."—Good News.

Beating Dame Nature.

Drummer—It just beats all. I'm traveling for an umbrella house, and every place I've struck has been suffering from the drought.

Inventor—I am traveling with a rain producing apparatus, and every town I've struck was knee deep in mud.

Drummer—I say, let's travel together.—New York Weekly.

Ignorance Is Poverty.

Tattered Tom—Well, I'm dummed!

Ragged Robert — Wot's ther matter? Ain't them soup tickets good?

Tattered Tom—I wisht I'd paid more attention to me studies when I was young. Here I've tramped 40 blocks to a soup-house, an th' woman inside says these tickets calls fer soap.—Exchange.

A Steam Heated Flat.

—Life.

A Penitent Culprit.

Magistrate—Then you admit having struck your wife on the head with a chair so violently that the chair was broken?

Prisoner—Yes, your worship.

Magistrate—Well, are you at least sorry for what you have done?

Prisoner—Certainly. The chair was as good as new.—Modernes Leben.

The Indication.

"This bump," said the phrenologist, "indicates that you are of a combative disposition."

"No," said the subject. "It indicates that my wife is of a combative disposition. That's where she hit me with a hairbrush this morning."—Harper's Bazar.

The Old Masters.

Art Patron—Only 300 francs for a genuine Rembrandt, and so well preserved, too, that it is really very cheap. What does the picture represent?

Broker—Can't you see? The battle of Sedan, per Baccoi—Mondo Umoristico.

A False Charge.

Magistrate—What is the charge?

Officer—Carrying concealed deadly weapons.

Prisoner—'Tis false, your honor. I had no deadly weapon. It was only a French dueling pistol.—New York Weekly.

An Indulgent Husband.

Bachelor—No more sewing on of suspender buttons now, old boy, eh?

Benedict—No, I wear a belt now. I've got to time to sew on buttons. Keeps me hustling to buy bread and butter.—Texas Siftings.

HISTORICAL GATHERINGS.

The first Sunday school was opened by Robert Raikes, in Gloucester, England, in 1781. The first Sunday school in America was held in Hanover county, Va., in 1786.

At the first presidential election, the states were entitled to 73 votes, but only 69 votes were cast. New York did not vote because she had not passed her electoral law, and Rhode Island did not, because she had not yet adopted the constitution.

The invention of playing cards has been variously attributed to India, China, Arabia and Egypt. There seems to be but little doubt that they originated in Asia and were introduced into Europe by the Saracens about the close of the thirteenth century.

The first cotton factory in the United States was started at Beverly, in 1789, by a company who only succeeded in introducing that industry with very imperfect machinery. A woolen factory was in operation at Hartford, Conn., in 1789, and in 1794 one was established at Byfield, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Texas permits high-toned convicts to hire substitutes to work for them in the convict camps.

Charles, duke of Orleans, was one of the earliest known writers of valentines, or poetical amorous addresses for the day.

A young girl in Montreal named Mary Parker, for deserting the service of George E. Small, was found guilty and sentenced to five minutes' imprisonment and five cents, or eight days in jail.

St. Valentine's day has almost gone out of fashion in England. It used to be that many thousands of valentines passed through the mails that day, but this year the number was very small.

Miss Sadie Price, of Bowling Green, Ky., has spent four years in collecting and classifying the wild plants of Warren county, and has found about eighty-eight different orders and six hundred and fifty species.

TAX NOTES.

The Russian government will shortly impose a special duty upon foreign goods conveyed from one Russian port to another in foreign vessels.

Great Britain derives a revenue of $1,200,000 yearly from the sale of revenue stamps that must be put upon all packages of patent medicines.

A law has been passed in the British colony of Victoria imposing a five per cent. duty on the income derived from property in the colony by persons not resident in the colony.

It is proposed in France to impose a tax of ten centimes for 1,000 francs upon time bargains on the Bourse. This tax is expected to yield 12,000,000 francs, which would help to cover the deficit resulting from the reform of the liquor tax.

MUTTON CHOPS.

It is well to enlarge the flock, but don't do it by keeping old ewes.

Don't use racks that allow dust and hay seeds to sift down into the woolly backs or necks feeding at them.

Nothing pays better than good fences in sheep keeping, unless it be a dog proof fold for night protection.

Timothy hay, though highest in market, is poorest for sheep. Give them clover if you would see them prosper and make you do the same.—Farm Journal.

IF YOU USE SUNLIGHT YOU'RE RIGHT.

Sunlight Soap has the LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD

Because it is THE BEST IN THE WORLD

And also because

Those who use it Find it will do what no other Soap can do.

For Laundry and Household, it is a positive comfort

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA:
BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING,
VICTORIA, B.C.

What do you want A Waterproof for?

To Wear in Wet Weather?

Then you want to be sure that it is waterproof and you want the best article that you can get for the money. These chemically treated cloth garments are neither one thing nor the other. Did you ever see one after it had been thoroughly wet and then had dried up to about two sizes smaller.

Currie's Edinburgh Waterproof Coats, Are Just What You Want.

Drink "Montserrat" Lime Fruit Juice!

A dash of Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice improves any temperance or alcoholic drink.

Nothing equal to it as a wholesome, cooling, refreshing, invigorating drink for HOT WEATHER.

Cheapest Boarding House IN TOWN.

Rock Bay Hotel

NEW HOUSE.
NEW FURNITURE.

Best Accommodation for the Least Money.

Single Room ..... And Board $5 A WEEK

Bar will be run in the same manner as St. George's Hotel. Beer, 5 cents a schooner; 10 cents a pot.

BEN. CARTER,
jy21-1m Proprietor.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.
Acre Blocks, $2-0; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.
50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $30 per acre.
100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.
200 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $260 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.
Kaslo lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Section 12 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1885," which provides that

From the first day of April to the 13th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling, except during the hours between 5 o'clock in the evening and 9 o'clock in the following morning, and on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In Central Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays;

In South Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In North Ward, on Wednesday and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Waterworks shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside the limits of the said City.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., June 5th, 1893.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government street V ctor a.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 7, township 5.

PETER RASMUSSEN.
Skidegate, June 1, 1893. jy13

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal over 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, described as follows: Section 8, Township 5, Staked June 1st, 1893.

jy13 JNO. FLEWIN.
Port Simpson, June 20, 1893

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No. 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. jy31-3m

NOTICE

Johnson Street from Chambers Street eastward will be closed until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
jy29-tf City Engineer.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of License Commissioners for the city of Victoria, at its next sitting, for a transfer to Robert Dunsmuir, of the license now held by me, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Mirror Saloon, situate upon the corner of Yates and Broad streets, in said city.

Dated this 2th day of July, 1893.
ad-1m EDWARD LEGG.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Daily. Ar.	Lv.	No. 3 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sunday. Ar.	Lv.	Miles from Wellington.
WELLINGTON	12.20 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.05 P.M.	
NIGHTMILK	12.30	12.35	3.10	3.15	6
EXTENSION	12.40	12.45	3.20	3.25	12
EXTENSION	12.50	12.55	3.30	3.35	18
EXTENSION	1.00	1.05	3.40	3.45	24
EXTENSION	1.10	1.15	3.50	3.55	30
EXTENSION	1.20	1.25	4.00	4.05	36
EXTENSION	1.30	1.35	4.10	4.15	42
EXTENSION	1.40	1.45	4.20	4.25	48
EXTENSION	1.50	1.55	4.30	4.35	54
EXTENSION	2.00	2.05	4.40	4.45	60
EXTENSION	2.10	2.15	4.50	4.55	66
EXTENSION	2.20	2.25	5.00	5.05	72
EXTENSION	2.30	2.35	5.10	5.15	78
EXTENSION	2.40	2.45	5.20	5.25	84
EXTENSION	2.50	2.55	5.30	5.35	90
EXTENSION	3.00	3.05	5.40	5.45	96
EXTENSION	3.10	3.15	5.50	5.55	102
EXTENSION	3.20	3.25	6.00	6.05	108
EXTENSION	3.30	3.35	6.10	6.15	114
EXTENSION	3.40	3.45	6.20	6.25	120
EXTENSION	3.50	3.55	6.30	6.35	126
EXTENSION	4.00	4.05	6.40	6.45	132
EXTENSION	4.10	4.15	6.50	6.55	138
EXTENSION	4.20	4.25	7.00	7.05	144
EXTENSION	4.30	4.35	7.10	7.15	150
EXTENSION	4.40	4.45	7.20	7.25	156
EXTENSION	4.50	4.55	7.30	7.35	162
EXTENSION	5.00	5.05	7.40	7.45	168
EXTENSION	5.10	5.15	7.50	7.55	174
EXTENSION	5.20	5.25	8.00	8.05	180
EXTENSION	5.30	5.35	8.10	8.15	186
EXTENSION	5.40	5.45	8.20	8.25	192
EXTENSION	5.50	5.55	8.30	8.35	198
EXTENSION	6.00	6.05	8.40	8.45	204
EXTENSION	6.10	6.15	8.50	8.55	210
EXTENSION	6.20	6.25	9.00	9.05	216
EXTENSION	6.30	6.35	9.10	9.15	222
EXTENSION	6.40	6.45	9.20	9.25	228
EXTENSION	6.50	6.55	9.30	9.35	234
EXTENSION	7.00	7.05	9.40	9.45	240
EXTENSION	7.10	7.15	9.50	9.55	246
EXTENSION	7.20	7.25	10.00	10.05	252
EXTENSION	7.30	7.35	10.10	10.15	258
EXTENSION	7.40	7.45	10.20	10.25	264
EXTENSION	7.50	7.55	10.30	10.35	270
EXTENSION	8.00	8.05	10.40	10.45	276
EXTENSION	8.10	8.15	10.50	10.55	282
EXTENSION	8.20	8.25	11.00	11.05	288
EXTENSION	8.30	8.35	11.10	11.15	294
EXTENSION	8.40	8.45	11.20	11.25	300
EXTENSION	8.50	8.55	11.30	11.35	306
EXTENSION	9.00	9.05	11.40	11.45	312
EXTENSION	9.10	9.15	11.50	11.55	318
EXTENSION	9.20	9.25	12.00	12.05	324
EXTENSION	9.30	9.35	12.10	12.15	330
EXTENSION	9.40	9.45	12.20	12.25	336
EXTENSION	9.50	9.55	12.30	12.35	342
EXTENSION	10.00	10.05	12.40	12.45	348
EXTENSION	10.10	10.15	12.50	12.55	354
EXTENSION	10.20	10.25	13.00	13.05	360
EXTENSION	10.30	10.35	13.10	13.15	366
EXTENSION	10.40	10.45	13.20	13.25	372
EXTENSION	10.50	10.55	13.30	13.35	378
EXTENSION	11.00	11.05	13.40	13.45	384
EXTENSION	11.10	11.15	13.50	13.55	390
EXTENSION	11.20	11.25	14.00	14.05	396
EXTENSION	11.30	11.35	14.10	14.15	402
EXTENSION	11.40	11.45	14.20	14.25	408
EXTENSION	11.50	11.55	14.30	14.35	414
EXTENSION	12.00	12.05	14.40	14.45	420
EXTENSION	12.10	12.15	14.50	14.55	426
EXTENSION	12.20	12.25	15.00	15.05	432
EXTENSION	12.30	12.35	15.10	15.15	438
EXTENSION	12.40	12.45	15.20	15.25	444
EXTENSION	12.50	12.55	15.30	15.35	450
EXTENSION	13.00	13.05	15.40	15.45	456
EXTENSION	13.10	13.15	15.50	15.55	462
EXTENSION	13.20	13.25	16.00	16.05	468
EXTENSION	13.30	13.35	16.10	16.15	474
EXTENSION	13.40	13.45	16.20	16.25	480
EXTENSION	13.50	13.55	16.30	16.35	486
EXTENSION	14.00	14.05	16.40	16.45	492
EXTENSION	14.10	14.15	16.50	16.55	498
EXTENSION	14.20	14.25	17.00	17.05	504
EXTENSION	14.30	14.35	17.10	17.15	510
EXTENSION	14.40	14.45	17.20	17.25	516
EXTENSION	14.50	14.55	17.30	17.35	522
EXTENSION	15.00	15.05	17.40	17.45	528
EXTENSION	15.10	15.15	17.50	17.55	534
EXTENSION	15.20	15.25	18.00	18.05	540
EXTENSION	15.30	15.35	18.10	18.15	546
EXTENSION	15.40	15.45	18.20	18.25	552
EXTENSION	15.50	15.55	18.30	18.35	558
EXTENSION	16.00	16.05	18.40	18.45	564
EXTENSION	16.10	16.15	18.50	18.55	570
EXTENSION	16.20	16.25	19.00	19.05	576
EXTENSION	16.30	16.35	19.10	19.15	582
EXTENSION	16.40	16.45	19.20	19.25	588
EXTENSION	16.50	16.55	19.30	19.35	594
EXTENSION	17.00	17.05	19.40	19.45	600
EXTENSION	17.10	17.15	19.50	19.55	606
EXTENSION	17.20	17.25	20.00	20.05	612
EXTENSION	17.30	17.35	20.10	20.15	618
EXTENSION	17.40	17.45	20.20	20.25	624
EXTENSION	17.50	17.55	20.30	20.35	630
EXTENSION	18.00	18.05	20.40	20.45	636
EXTENSION	18.10	18.15	20.50	20.55	642
EXTENSION	18.20	18.25	21.00	21.05	648
EXTENSION	18.30	18.35	21.10	21.15	654
EXTENSION	18.40	18.45	21.20	21.25	660
EXTENSION	18.50	18.55	21.30	21.35	666
EXTENSION	19.00	19.05	21.40	21.45	672
EXTENSION	19.10	19.15	21.50	21.55	678
EXTENSION	19.20	19.25	22.00	22.05	684
EXTENSION	19.30	19.35	22.10	22.15	690
EXTENSION	19.40	19.45	22.20	22.25	696
EXTENSION	19.50	19.55	22.30	22.35	702
EXTENSION	20.00	20.05	22.40	22.45	708
EXTENSION	20.10	20.15	22.50	22.55	714
EXTENSION	20.20	20.25	23.00	23.05	720
EXTENSION	20.30	20.35	23.10	23.15	726
EXTENSION	20.40	20.45	23.20	23.25	732
EXTENSION	20.50	20.55	23.30	23.35	738
EXTENSION	21.00	21.05	23.40	23.45	744
EXTENSION	21.10	21.15	23.50	23.55	750
EXTENSION	21.20	21.25	24.00	24.05	756
EXTENSION	21.30	21.35	24.10	24.15	762
EXTENSION	21.40	21.45	24.20	24.25	768
EXTENSION	21.50	21.55	24.30	24.35	774
EXTENSION	22.00	22.05	24.40	24.45	780
EXTENSION	22.10	22.15	24.50	24.55	786
EXTENSION	22.20	22.25	25.00	25.05	792
EXTENSION	22.30	22.35	25.10	25.15	798
EXTENSION	22.40	22.45	25.20	25.25	804
EXTENSION	22.50	22.55	25.30	25.35	810
EXTENSION	23.00	23.05	25.40	25.45	816
EXTENSION	23.10	23.15	25.50	25.55	822
EXTENSION	23.20	23.25	26.00	26.05	828
EXTENSION	23.30	23.35	26.10	26.15	834
EXTENSION	23.40	23.45	26.20	26.25	840
EXTENSION	23.50	23.55	26.30	26.35	846
EXTENSION	24.00	24.05	26.40	26.45	852
EXTENSION	24.10	24.15	26.50	26.55	858
EXTENSION	24.20	24.25	27.00	27.05	864
EXTENSION	24.30	24.35	27.10	27.15	870
EXTENSION	24.40	24.45	27.20	27.25	876
EXTENSION	24.50	24.55	27.30	27.35	882
EXTENSION	25.00	25.05	27.40	27.45	888
EXTENSION	25.10	25.15	27.50	27.55	894
EXTENSION	25.20	25.25	28.00	28.05	900
EXTENSION	25.30	25.35	28.10	28.15	906
EXTENSION	25.40	25.45	28.20	28.25	912
EXTENSION	25.50	25.55	28.30	28.35	918
EXTENSION	26.00	26.05	28.40	28.45	924
EXTENSION	26.10	26.15	28.50	28.55	930
EXTENSION	26.20	26.25	29.00	29.05	936
EXTENSION	26.30	26.35	29.10	29.15	942
EXTENSION	26.40	26.45	29.20	29.25	948
EXTENSION	26.50	26.55	29.30	29.35	954
EXTENSION	27.00	27.05	29.40	29.45	960
EXTENSION	27.10	27.15	29.50	29.55	966
EXTENSION	27.20	27.25	30.00	30.05	972
EXTENSION	27.30	27.35	30.10	30.15	978
EXTENSION	27.40	27.45	30.20	30.25	984
EXTENSION	27.50	27.55	30.30	30.35	990
EXTENSION	28.00	28.05	30.40	30.45	996
EXTENSION	28.10	28.15	30.50	30.55	1002
EXTENSION	28.20	28.25	31.00	31.05	1008
EXTENSION	28.30	28.35	31.10	31.15	1014
EXTENSION	28.40	28.45	31.20	31.25	1020
EXTENSION	28.50	28.55	31.30	31.35	1026
EXTENSION	29.00	29.05	31.40	31.45	1032
EXTENSION	29.10	29.15	31.50	31.55	1038
EXTENSION	29.20	29.25	32.00	32.05	1044
EXTENSION	29.30	29.35	32.10	32.15	1050
EXTENSION	29.40	29.45	32.20	32.25	1056
EXTENSION	29.50	29.55	32.30	32.35	1062
EXTENSION	30.00	30.05	32.40	32.45	1068
EXTENSION	30.10	30.15	32.50	32.55	1074
EXTENSION	30.20	30.25	33.00	33.05	1080
EXTENSION	30.30	30.35	33.10	33.15	1086
EXTENSION	30.40	30.45	33.20	33.25	1092
EXTENSION	30.50	30.55	33.30	33.35	1098
EXTENSION	31.00	31.05	33.40	33.45	1104
EXTENSION	31.10	31.15	33.50	33.55	1110
EXTENSION	31.20	31.25	34.00	34.05	1116
EXTENSION	31.30	31.35	34.10	34.15	1122
EXTENSION	31.40	31.45	34.20	34.25	1128
EXTENSION	31.50	31.55	34.30	34.35	1134
EXTENSION	32.00	32.05	34.40	34.45	1140
EXTENSION	32.10	32.15	34.50	34.55	1146
EXTENSION	32.20	32.25	35.00	35.05	1152
EXTENSION	32.30	32.35	35.10	35.15	1158
EXTENSION	32.40	32.45	35.20	35.25	1164
EXTENSION	32.50	32.55	35.30	35.35	1170
EXTENSION	33.00	33.05	35.40	35.45	1176
EXTENSION	33.10	33.15	35.50	35.55	1182
EXTENSION	33.20	33.25	36.00	36.05	1188
EXTENSION	33.30	33.35	36.10	36.15	1194
EXTENSION	33.40	33.45	36.20	36.25	1200
EXTENSION	33.50	33.55	36.30	36.35	1206
EXTENSION	34.00	34.05	36.40	36.45	1212
EXTENSION	34.10	34.15	36.50	36.55	1218
EXTENSION	34.20	34.25	37.00	37.05	1224
EXTENSION	34.30	34.35	37.10	37.15	1230
EXTENSION	34.40	34.45	37.20	37.25	1236
EXTENSION	34.50	34.55	37.30	37.35	1242
EXTENSION	35.00	35.05	37.40	37.45	1248
EXTENSION	35.10	35.15	37.50	37.55	1254
EXTENSION	35.20	35.25	38.00	38.05	1260
EXTENSION	35.30	35.35	38.10	38.15	1266
EXTENSION	35.40	35.45	38.20	38.25	1272
EXTENSION	35.50	35.55	38.30	38.35	1278
EXTENSION	36.00	36.05	38.40	38.45	1284
EXTENSION	36.10	36.15	38.50	38.55	1290
EXTENSION	36.20	36.25	39.00	39.05	1296
EXTENSION	36.30	36.35	39.10	39.15	1302
EXTENSION	36.40	36.45	39.20	39.25	1308
EXTENSION	36.50	36.55	39.30	39.35	1314
EXTENSION	37.00	37.05	39.40	39.45	1320
EXTENSION	37.10	37.15	39.50	39.55	1326
EXTENSION	37.20	37.25	40.00	40.05	1332
EXTENSION	37.30	37.35	40.10	40.15	1338
EXTENSION	37.40	37.45	40.20	40.25	1344
EXTENSION	37.50	37.55	40.30	40.35	1350
EXTENSION	38.00	38.05	40.40	40.45	1356
EXTENSION	38.10	38.15	40.50	40.55	1362
EXTENSION	38.20	38.25	41.00	41.05	1368
EXTENSION	38.30	38.35	41.10	41.15	1374
EXTENSION	38.40	38.45	41.20	41.25	1380
EXTENSION	38.50	38.55	41.30	41.35	1386
EXTENSION	39.00	39.05	41.40	41.45	1392
EXTENSION	39.10	39.15	41.50	41.55	1398
EXTENSION	39.20	39.25	42.00	42.05	1404
EXTENSION	39.30	39.35	42.10	42.15	1410
EXTENSION	39.40	39.45	42.20	42.25	1416
EXTENSION	39.50	39.55	42.30	42.35	1422
EXTENSION	40.00	40.05	42.40	42.45	1428
EXTENSION	40.10	40.15	42.50	42.55	1434
EXTENSION	40.20	40.25	43.00	43.05	1440
EXTENSION	40.30	40.35	43.10	43.15	1446
EXTENSION	40.40	40.45	43.20	43.25	1452
EXTENSION	40.50	40.55	43.30	43.35	1458
EXTENSION	41.00	41

FOR SALE.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER ARCHITECT. Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad treet and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 16 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184. ju13

JOHN DOHERTY GENERAL SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. ap22-1y

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m. on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS Court Vancouver No. 5750, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fingard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. H. DUPONT MASON, Secretary. ja14

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fingard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy22 R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 139, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the 3rd Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, sojourning companions cordially invited. R. LANGLEY, Scribe E. ja14

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 2. Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. R. PEMBERTON, C. of R. and S. fe15

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. R. G. SMITH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS TUNED. JAMES SHERIDAN, Of thirty years standing in the City. Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments thoroughly tuned, regulated and repaired. Address—Room 3, Gospel Hall, Oriental Avenue, between Yates and Johnson Streets.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE. Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Repairs supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 139.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. 137 Cormorant Street.

DR. A. C. WEST Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving to all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 93½ Douglas Street.

MR. C. J. BURNETT Has returned to town and has resumed teaching at the Music Studio, 95 Douglas Street. Pupils will please note the alteration. au14-3t.

Notice to Builders.

Having decided to close out my stock of builders' hardware and put in a larger stock of stoves and house furnishing goods I will make a great reduction in prices. See prices below.

Steel cut nails per keg as follows:: 2d, $4.25; 4d, $3.85; 6d, $3.65; 8d, $3.50; 10d, $3.45; 12d, $3.40; 20d, $3.40; 30d, $3.35; 40d, $3.30; 50d, $3.30. 12in. lawn mowers, $4.50; 20in. Disston saws, $1.75; locks worth $15 per dozen now $10. Balance of stock in this line to be closed out at prices like these.

Terms cash. W. H. PERRY, a5-2w 42 Johnson Street.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer to Robert Grewves of my interest in the license issued to Harry Brice and myself for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the "American Hotel" situate upon the south side of Yates street in the City of Victoria.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1893. ROBERT DUDGEON. a7-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

Delsarte College of Oratory

FRANCIS JOSEPH BROWN, President, (President of the Elocutionists' Association of Canada.)

Largest and most advanced School of Oratory in Canada. DEPARTMENTS—School of Voice Culture. School of Physical Culture. School of Dramatic Art. School of Belles Lettres.

Fall Term September 12.

For Catalogue address Francis Joseph Brown, care of Y.M.C.A., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—A good baker. Apply at 221 Cook Street. a15-3t

FOR SALE—Iron grey horse, 5 years old; 950, worth $75, capital express horse; also brown pony, harness and cart, very quiet, suitable for lady, $95. E. Welch, 10 Bank of B. C. Building. a15-3t

WANTED—Respectable girl to assist in housework; little washing. Hours, 7:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.; wages, $10 per month. Apply 120 Belleville st., James Bay. a14-3t

FOUND—A purse; owner can have same by giving satisfactory description and paying for this advertisement. Apply at Wilson, Springfield Cottage, Victoria West. a14-3t

A GOOD LOT FOR SALE—Or would exchange for outside acreage. Address G., Times office. a11-3t

FURNISHED ROOMS to let. Apply 113 Chatham street. a3-tf

TO LET—Whole or part of furnished house to let near sea and car line. Apply L., Times office. a3-1m

FOR SALE—Two 25 horsepower steam engines. Address Taylor Mill Co, P. O. box, 628, City. a3-1m

FURNISHED ROOMS to let. Apply 54 Chatham street. a3-tf

TO LET—The dining room of a central hotel, having a good permanent and transient trade. An excellent opportunity for persons of experience having moderate means. Suitable for a married couple or a lady with grown up daughters. For particulars address H. B., Times office. a3-1m

FOR SALE—At a bargain; choice small farm, 30 acres on south Saanich Road; improved. Good hard finished dwelling house, barns and other outbuildings; good land; orchard of 100 trees; price $3,500, $1500 cash, balance on time for two years at 8 per cent. For particulars apply to Heisterman & Co., 70 Government St. a3-1m

TO LET—Furnished rooms near sea and car line. Apply L., Times office. a3-1m

FOR SALE—Steam yacht "Angerona", of 14 tons burthen; can be seen at Turpel's Ship yard. For particulars apply to Thornton Fell, Langley street. jy31-1m

FOR SALE—Improved farm at Metchosin; 12 miles from Victoria; 50 acres; 10 acres cleared and under cultivation; frame house, chicken house and barn, etc. Cheap at $560. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. jy24-tf

FOR SALE—Improved farm, 160 acres, 8 acres cleared; 1 1-2 storey log house and four sheds; near McKenzie's Station. Cheap at $1,200. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. jy25-tf

TO LET—5 roomed house off Saanich road, only $7. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. jy25-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms and board by the day or week. 181 Fort street.

CHEAP FOR CASH glazed window sash. —Joseph Sears, 114 Yates St. jy12-1m

FOR SALE—A half interest in Pierre Block; easy terms; good chance for a merchant who is paying rent. For particulars apply at 100 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Apply —E., this office. jy8-tf

Removal Office.

DR. H. D. LEITCH Office: Williams Block, Opposite Driard; Telephone 220. Residence: 129 Quadra St. Telephone 181.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any one without my written order. This notice is intended merely as a renewal of a similar notice first published April 26th, 1893. E. J. BITTANCOURT. Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island, B. C. a14-1w

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 16th inst., in the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, for the purpose of affording the ratepayers an opportunity to discuss the proposition for the Corporation of the City of Victoria to subscribe for one-half of the shares of the capital stock of the Esquimalt Water Works Company.

ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock p.m. Victoria, 14th August, 1893. au15

American News.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The sheriff of Albany county this afternoon took possession of the works at Green Island of the Gilbert Car Manufacturing Co. of Troy on judgments aggregating $150,1 000. The works are among the largest in the country and now have orders for cars for the elevated road in Chicago and other roads, enough to keep the company running until fall. The concern dates back to 1823. Inability to make prompt collections caused the financial embarrassment.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 16.—Captain W. Jones, of the British bark Antilla, died at Port Tortugas quarantine station of yellow fever on August 11th. The two mates have had yellow fever and the crew are negroes, hence no outbreak is feared. The news has just reached here by a schooner from the Caribbean Sea. Although the government keeps an expensive station at Port Tortugas there is only this schooner to carry the mails and dispatches to this port. If the government had had a tug to tow the Antilla into a port where medical assistance could have been promptly obtained the captain's life might have been saved.

New York, Aug. 16.—The appointment of a receiver for the Northern Pacific naturally had an unfavorable influence on the stock market this morning. Prices broke 1-4 to 1 7-8, the latter in general electric. North American, which is heavily interested in Northern Pacific securities, sold at 2 1-2 against 3 1-2 last night. Northern Pacific preferred opened 7-8 lower at 15 1-4 and rallied to 16.

San Francisco, Aug. 16.—Detective Arthur A. Capp of New York has arrived here and will leave to-morrow with James Creegan, who absconded with nearly $2,000 belonging to his employer, Manager Pearson of the Coleman house, and who was arrested in this city a few weeks ago.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited; At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts. By mail to any part of the world, per year..... $10 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 00 per annum, paid in advance.

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CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion, the type used for general reading, and placed in reading columns, 25c a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING.

There ought to be not only a large meeting to-night, but a full and free discussion of the proposition made by the Esquimalt Waterworks Company to the city. In order that there may be intelligent discussion, the promoters of the partnership scheme will require to explain it very fully to the citizens. The Times believes that the city should acquire the Goldstream watershed, if it does not, by virtue of its waterworks charter, own it already. When, a year or two ago, the Esquimalt Waterworks Company reached out its hand to grasp the Goldstream supply, we urged that the claims of the city were paramount to those of any private company; but a majority of the members of the legislature voted against the interest of Victoria and gave the control of the only available watershed and water power to private citizens. We still held to the view that the people of Victoria should own Goldstream. And, possibly, some speaker will to-night show how the wrong may be righted without doing an injury to either the individual or the community. A solution of the problem will not be found, we are convinced, in any partnership arrangement. The city wants all or nothing; and it does not want "all" so badly as to justify the payment of an exorbitant price.

MOUNTAIN AND MOUSE AGAIN.

The provincial government has graciously given to the public the results of the inquiry into the details of the census which it caused to be instituted at Ottawa. They were published in the Vancouver organ on Monday and in the Victoria organ this morning, a piece of favoritism to the former which is so far without explanation. The figures, however, claim the larger share of interest. The statement as it appears in the Colonist is as follows:

Following are the returns of the British Columbia census inquiry, so far received. Details only were furnished, the clasification having been made by the provincial authorities:

Island.	
Victoria City and District	15,575
Esquimalt	1,530
Nanaimo City	4,257
Alberni, Comox, Cowichan, Nanaimo District and the Islands	6,525
Total	27,897
Mainland.	
Vancouver City	12,685
New Westminster City	5,882
New Westminster District, including the coast and Cassiar	9,734
Yale, including Kootenay	7,494
Cariboo	1,401
Total	37,206

The enumeration gives only 23,263 Indians, of whom 5,440 are on the island and 17,823 on the mainland. Of Chinese there are 3,299 on the island and 6,088 on the mainland, a total of 9,387. The total population of the province, according to the returns, is as follows:

Whites	65,290
Indians	23,263
Chinese	9,387
Hatfbreeds	230
Total	98,170

The Indian department blue book for 1892 shows the Indian population to be 34,959, of which the census enumerators have only counted 23,263, leaving a deficiency of 11,696. As this will have to be added to the census total of 98,170, the true population of the whole province is found to be 109,866, which will entitle the province to an increase in the subsidy of $9,356.80.

It should be explained that the first set of figures above relate to the white population of the province. Now, what does all this inquiry at Ottawa amount to? Precisely to a most decisive proof that the contentions of Mr. Brown, member for New Westminster, were right to a very small fraction, and that those famous telegrams from Mr. Lowe were ridiculous and misleading. The conclusions arrived at by Mr. Brown were equally apparent to any person who approached the subject with open mind. He said that some 12,000 Indians were dragged into the census from the Indian department's report whom the census enumerators did not count. The figures now given by the government after a laborious research research show that the exact number of these extra census Indians is 11,696, or within a few hundreds of the number estimated by Mr. Brown. Now, could not the government have ascertained these facts just as easily as Mr. Brown did, without going into that research at Ottawa, for which the province will no doubt be asked to pay a nice, sweet sum? There is nothing to show that the government is in any better position now than it was a year ago to devise a proper redistribution measure.

The government and its two organs have made one discovery that seems to be eminently satisfactory to them. They say that those 11,696 Indians should be added to the population allowed British Columbia by the census, and that the province should therefore receive its per capita subsidy on a population of 109,866 instead of 98,170. It would be very nice, indeed, if the Ottawa government could only be persuaded to take this view of the case; the Times would certainly like to see such a consummation. But it is not wise to encourage false hopes, and therefore we feel obliged to point to the fact that the Ottawa authorities are almost certain to stick to the census figures as the basis of the subsidy. They will fall back on section 3 of the Terms of Union, which provides that the grant of 80 cents per head shall be "augmented in proportion to the increase in population, as may be shown by each subsequent decennial census." If they can be convinced that those 11,696 Indians should be considered as part of our population so much the better, but we fear they will not be quite so complaisant.

THE AWARD.

The Ottawa Citizen sums up the effects of the seal arbitrators' decision very aptly when it says:—"While the arbitrators have solemnly recorded their judgment that the United States contentions were untenable, they have, nevertheless, adopted provisions for the future government of the industry which practically hand it over to the Americans. This we conceive to be the effect of the establishment of a protected zone for sixty miles around the shores of the Pribyloff islands, and of the prohibition of firearms in the destruction of seal in Behring Sea. In future, while our vessels are prevented from continuing operations at sea, the Americans will be able to slaughter the animals ashore with clubs, and thus they will practically have a monopoly of the business. It may possibly be too early to draw these large inferences from the necessarily imperfect information conveyed by cable, but it appears at present as though the arbitrators had given up the shell but handed over the kernel to Uncle Sam. John Bull is rich; he has possessions and colonies all over the globe and a world-wide commerce. Less happy lands are envious of the wealth of the old gentleman, and when a dispute between him and his neighbor is left to arbitration John is usually salted." On the other hand, the comments of the English papers are rather amusing, especially when they express the hope that our American friends will not "kick" too strongly against the judgment, and also when they speak in such warm praise of arbitration as a means of settling international disputes. How much encouragement is there to resort to arbitration when one side steadily gets the worst of it?

We notice that there is a tendency among the sealers to the belief that further reports may modify the severity of the regulation. Though we should be extremely glad to find any such modifications, we must say that there is only too little ground for hope in that direction. There is only one point left in any degree of uncertainty, namely, the compensation to be awarded to those sealers whose property was unlawfully seized by the Americans. That question seems to be left for settlement between the governments, from which fact the despoiled owners will not be able to glean much encouragement. Of course, the illegality of the seizures is plainly established by the finding of the arbitrators, but it will nevertheless be difficult to obtain justice for the victims from the American government.

The fact that the neutral arbitrators went further in the matter of prohibitory regulations than the American authorities ventured to hope is, of course, a cause for surprise. Still it is not difficult to imagine the method by which the result was arrived at. The arbitrators found themselves obliged by all the rules of common sense and international comity to reject the American jurisdiction and seal-property claims, and they simply conceded the severe regulations as a compromise. It is quite possible they did not know just how severe they were making the regulations. We may say here that this untoward result has been feared for some time by those in charge of the Canadian case. They felt quite sure that the award would go to Great Britain on the question of American jurisdiction and control, but were afraid the regulations would be made very stringent as a sort of consolation to the other side. The result seems to have been even worse than they anticipated. Not only will Behring Sea be as effectually closed to the sealers as under the present modus vivendi, but the close season will shorten their operations in the Pacific.

The single tax "cranks" have a directness of argument that is calculated to stagger their opponents by its very boldness. For instance, the organ of this anti-poverty association says this week:

A house and lot assessed $500 each, will be taxed this year $12.02. If a tax of 22 mills were laid on land only, the same property would have been taxed $9.15, but then Messrs. Oliver, Joseph Bros., Finlayson, and the balance of the crowd who are ruining Victoria, would have had to pay one-sixth more than the pay now. But that would have been too bad; and the rich beggars claim that they are taxed too high already.

One does not need to endorse everything that the "cranks" say, but very often one is constrained to admit that the nail is hit very squarely on the head. The familiar names of Oliver and Joseph, for instance, will suggest many valuable city lots, enormous wealth, and rotten, moss-grown, tumble-down frame buildings. Oliver and Joseph have become rich in Victoria city property through other people's enterprise and their own foresight in investing here. If the single tax would compel unenterprising vacant lot-owners of this class to improve their property, or force them to sell to those who would, it is not the very bad thing that the opponents of the "cranks" say it is. What injury, for instance, would it be to Victoria, if Mr. Oliver, who lives on his rentals in San Francisco, were to sell every foot of land that he owns in Victoria?

ELECTROLYSIS.

To the Editor:—In your paper of to-night I notice an article taken from the Hamilton Spectator, on the electrolysis of water pipes, which I should think would be a matter of great importance, not only to the electricians but to all the citizens of Victoria. First, to the electrician, because it is practically a new and undecided theory. Second, to the proprietors of electrical installments, so that the loss of power (if any) from this source may be remedied. Thirdly, to the taxpayers of the city, who have to pay for renewing pipes which may be deteriorated by electrolysis.

If in the city of Victoria, where we have electric railways, etc., the same electrolysis is perceptible, perhaps samples of the gas and water pipes so affected might be placed in the hands of our city council for the inspection of our electricians, who may get to the foundation of this evil and stamp it out.

While a good deal may be said both for and against the theory set forth by the Spectator, still perhaps there are others in Victoria whose interest has been aroused on the subject and who feel inclined to follow it up, whom it would be interesting to hear from.

ELECTRICIAN.

"Electrician can see specimens of electrolysed pipe at the Times office, or in the office of Mr. Wilmot, city engineer. He might have noticed some time ago a reference to this subject in the Times, when the effects of the electrolysis on city water pipes were described.

THE EXHIBITION.

To the Editor:—As a farmer of 20 years' experience I would like to say what I think would be in some degree the cause of the failure in attendance at the British Columbia Agricultural Exhibition. In my humble opinion, if was held at least six weeks too early to interest the greatest number, as farmers who would wish to come could not neglect their work, where if it were held say six weeks later most of them would have furnished their season's work and have been pleased with an opportunity to come. Even if they had nothing to show they would like to see what others have to exhibit and so get instruction and pleasure at the same time. The hard times, of course, had a certain depressing effect, as people at a distance would find it difficult to meet the expense of coming and going, and then the tramway people, I think should have given a more efficient service and a 5 cent fare, which would have induced many more people to go to the exhibition. And I think they would find that by studying the necessities of the public they would be more likely to fill their own coffers in the long run, besides getting the good will of everyone. THOS. TUGWELL.

Victoria, Aug. 16.

HIGGINSIANA.

To the Editor: Was it the Victoria Tramway Company that got knocked out so completely last winter by the snow, and quietly took a rest until the warmth of the sun drove the snow away? My memory is not very clear on the point, but I think I can remember the vain attempt of half a dozen men with snow shovels to clean a track for the cars; and how, during the utter collapse, the president with a smile that was both "childlike and bland," waited patiently and inactively until the clouds rolled by—that is, until the snow melted. President Ellis could not possibly have done worse than that.

There is one point that should not be lost sight of. The directors of the agricultural society are not working for themselves; they are trying to maintain a public institution for the benefit of the public. Why should Mr. Higgins malignantly misrepresent the success of the late show? It was not a failure. Is it not in the interest—the direct financial interest of Mr. Higgins' company—to make the show a success? Why should the president of the tramway company—imitating the fool who killed the goose that laid the golden egg—seek to deprive his company of traffic by damaging the exhibition? If the directors are culpable at all, it is because they placed themselves in the power of a tramway company to do them an injury. If they had obtained President Higgins' bond—as the Oak Bay land speculators did—that the car service would be regular and that the fare would not be more than 5 cents, they would have been justified in building outside of the city; but if they simply listened to the "oily gammon" and "fair promises" of the president, they showed themselves unequal to the emergency.

As a member of the association, I protest against Mr. Higgins' unpatriotic conduct in seeking, for personal reasons, to damage an association that all good citizens ought to be most eager to defend and sustain. DIRECTOR.

HARK TO PROGRESS.

To the Editor: The general cry at present is what is to be the future of our province, and more particularly our city? At the present time there are a number of adverse matters militating against its well-being, and not least among them is the action of the Island railway company. If my information is correct, the purchase of land within the railway belt on the island is almost impossible to the ordinary settler. My informant tells me that the company will not sell an acre of their land for less than three dollars, and from that up to ten dollars. If this is true no one need wonder at the slow progress of the country, and more particularly of Vancouver Island and Victoria. But this is not the worst. Should a settler be fortunate in getting a piece of land all he can lay claim to is the surface right. Now, sir, as I am not conversant with the text of the settlement act which governed the building of the island railway, I would like to see it published, so that others as well as myself would be in a position to pass judgment on one of the most iniquitous pieces of legislation that ever emanated from any government. For some time it has been freely rumored that the trump card to be played by the present government on the eve of the next general election is to grant a bonus to or guarantee to a large amount the bonds of what is known as the Canadian Western railway. Now, sir, if it is the intention of the present government to do this thing the sooner the people know it the better, so that a stop will be put to a second edition of the Island Railway legislation, for there could not be a surer way whereby the prosperity of the country would be retarded than granting to the present promoters of the "C. W." what they want. It is an open secret that several of those interested are already in their minds millionaires several times over. Those are the people who must be guarded against.

There is also another matter coming up for the approval of the citizens of this city in the shape of a proposition from the shareholders of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company. This is a matter that requires careful handling, and my advice to my brother taxpayers is not to allow the city to become a partner in the Esquimalt water scheme, for if it is necessary that the city should have anything to do with this matter let it be bought out and out at a fair valuation and not by paying $200,000 for a minority of the stock. I know cheek goes a long way in this world, but when it is pretty generally known that the capital so far invested in the whole work does not amount to one-half the sum asked by the company from the citizens of Victoria for less than a half interest—a little too much is offered to swallow at present. I would advise the Esquimalt water company to be a little more modest in their demands, for it is a well known fact that they need aid from some quarter and only Victoria City can be that quarter.

JUSTICE.

Victoria, Aug. 16.

Cannibal Crickets.

In an assemblage of many crickets kept for certain observations in a rearing drawer or box (caja de herborización) the numbers diminished from day to day, at last only one—not a little fattened—remained by the side of the remains of his former companions.

Hitherto cannibalism among the crickets has been noticed only among captives, but I am now enabled to state that under certain conditions cannibalism is present among some orthoptera in the free state, at all events among the locusts.

In the summer of 1883, in which the excessive heat and drought had brought about the nearly entire disappearance of vegetatoin in a good part of the country, and more particularly in the broken country of the Banda Oriental, I had occasion to make a journey from San Jose to Mercedes. At one place, Las Piedras, at which the diligence stopped, I noticed great numbers of the locusts of the species Pezotettix vittiger, Pezotettix maculipennis and Pezotettix arrogans, which covered the ground and rocks.

My attention was attracted by the fact of seeing around one locust a number of other individuals of the same species, which were eating its soft parts even while it was yet alive and protesting vigorously. I saw different attacks, in which the conquerors, two or three at a time, got hold of the weaker members of their own kind, throwing them over and opening the abdomen in order to devour the entrails, these being the softer and more savory portions, since they contained some of the vegetable food. Cannibalism here appeared in its lowest development, and the numerous remains of those which had been eaten bore witness to the extent to which the process had been carried.

In the face of facts of this character it seems certain that nothing is sacred when the prolongation of life for the sake of the preservation of the species is concerned.

Resuscitation Extraordinary.

A most extraordinary case of resuscitation is just reported from the British colony of Lagos, where an old woman named Oseri came to life when she was at the cemetery about to be buried. The mourners had assembled at the cemetery, and in accordance with the Mohammedan rite, the body was lifted from the coffin to be buried, when several distinct coughs were given by the supposed corpse. She was at once released from the clothes which bound her, and the old woman, to the surprise and amazement of those present, sat upright and opened her eyes. Some gruel was then procured, of which she partook with evident relish. She stated that during her state of inaction she received a warning that she was to proceed to her own country in the interior and die there, and she was making preparations to be at once ready to obey this supernatural command.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY P

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

MASCOTTE A TOTAL LOSS

She Was Burned Early This Morning at Pachena Bay.

NOT A CENT OF INSURANCE ON HER

The Crew Aroused at 2 O'clock and Had to Run for Their Lives—Did Not Save Their Clothing—The Loss Will be $15,000.

Carmanah, B. C., Aug. 16.—The steamer Mascotte is a total loss by fire in Pachena Bay. She took fire while at her moorings at 2 o'clock this morning. The crew could do nothing to subdue the flames as the fire had too much headway. The crew had a hard time to save their lives, some of them landing without boots and hardly any clothes. The steamer Maude passed here at 8:30 and has gone to their assistance.

This message was sent Manager Wm. Christie from Carmanah Point at 10 o'clock this morning by the operator at that place. The news was immediately communicated to Registrar J. C. Prevost, owner of the Mascotte and a request sent down for additional particulars.

The steamer Mascotte was built here a little over two years ago for Prevost & Dexter, and was a model wrecker. She was square, flat and drew but little water, features which gave her great lifting power, and permitted her to go into very shallow places. She had splendid lifting machinery, and powerful pumps. She was engaged in much important work in the province, lending great assistance at the raising of the Dominion steamer Quadra, doing good work at the Michigan on the coast, and recovering the sunken machinery of the steamer J. R. McDonald. During Capt. Whitelaw's management of the San Pedro she did service there. The vessel cost in the neighborhood of $15,000 and there was not one dollar of insurance on her, so that amount represents the actual loss. Mr. Prevost will immediately call for tenders for the construction of another wrecker on lines similar to those of the burned Mascotte. The machinery of the steamer Michigan will be placed in the new boat.

The Mascotte was commanded by Capt. McCoskrie, one of the most trustworthy mariners in these waters. He has had considerable experience as a wrecker, at which business he has been very successful. He will probably command the new vessel.

Capt. McCoskrie and two men went to Cape Beale and telegraphed Carmanah to intercept the steamer Maude, and the crew are now all on board the Maude, all well. The captain and engineer had a very narrow escape from being burned, as the flames cut them off from the rest of the ship forward. The captain had a quantity of gunpowder and dynamite in his room, which he succeeded in throwing overboard through the flames.

The fire was discovered by the watchman at 2 o'clock this morning issuing from the galley and engine room door. The crew turned out and endeavored to quench the flames, but were driven back and only escaped in the boat with what clothes they had on their backs, some without shoes, etc. The vessel was burned to the water's edge in Pachena Bay. She had eight anchors and 500 fathoms of chain and other machinery on board that were recovered from the wrecks of the Glen Fruin and the barque Sarah.

THE TACOMA ARRIVES.

She Brings 3000 Tons of Cargo From China and Japan.

The Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma, Captain Hill, arrived at the outer wharf last evening at 7:30, something over 14 days from Japan. She did not make as good a passage as usual, being laden with 3000 tons of cargo. She came in with all well aboard and was given a clean bill by Quarantine Officer Macnaughton Jones after the usual inspection. There were 12 saloon passengers, 88 Japanese and 35 Chinese aboard. Of the cargo 300 tons was for Victoria. Captain Hill said the voyage over was rather uneventful; foggy and cloudy weather prevailed most of the way. The sea was, however, calm. No sails were sighted at all after leaving the other side. Captain Hill was sorry to say that he had to refuse 800 tons of freight in Japanese ports. The work of discharging cargo was completed and the ship left for Tacoma at 5 o'clock. She has tea aboard which it is desired to hurry through to the east.

Married.

William J. Deasy, of this city, and Miss Jane Seward, of Lytton, B. C., were married last evening. Rev. Father Nicolaye performed the ceremony.

Madame Laird.

Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 161 Vancouver, street, corner of Pandora. *

On a Pleasure Trip.

Dr. Isidor Singer, professor of the University of Vienna, and Dr. Henry Kanner, special correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, Chicago, are in the city. This morning they called upon members of the government and other prominent citizens. They will leave for the east to-night, remaining in Chicago for a time before returning to Europe.

National Business College.

47 Government street, Victoria, B. C., Best methods taught in bookkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, shorthand, typewriting, correspondence, etc. Day and night school. Circulars free. *

A Quiet Wedding.

A quiet wedding took place this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Muggridge, Superior street. The contracting parties were Wm. Ewing and Miss Minnie Muggridge. Rev. E. Robson of the James Bay Methodist church officiated.

Meeting This Evening.

A public meeting will be held at the City Hall this evening for the purpose of discussing the proposition for the city to take a half interest in the Esquimalt Water Works Co. Both sides of the question will be fully explained.

Time Makes Changes.

But the most important change time has recently made is in substituting the weekly wage for that of the piecework system, whereby suits are made at enormous reductions by Geo. R. Jackson, 57 Government street, Five Sisters block. *

A Night Saved.

One night of travel saved to Chicago by persons who take the Great Northern, the short line from Puget Sound to the east. For information apply to C. A. Hastings, General Agent, Adelphi Block, Government street, next to Post Office, Victoria, B.C. *

Offices Abolished.

The office of division freight and passenger agent on the Great Northern road has been abolished, the duties of that office devolving upon General Manager Shelby of the Great Northern coast lines. The services of chief clerk J. H. Corbett and the stenographer have also been dispensed with.

To Supervise Construction.

Major Muirhead, of the Royal Engineers, is on his way from England to supervise the construction of the Esquimalt fortifications. The detachment of Royal Marine Artillery, which will arrive on Friday evening, is composed of 14 privates and three non-commissioned officers. They are under command of Lieutenants Barnes and Temple.

Back From Alaska.

The steamer Queen, Capt. Carroll, returned from Alaska at noon to-day and left at 4:30 for the Sound. The trip was an uneventful one, the weather being fine and the passengers as usual well satisfied. A number of the excursionists left the steamer at Victoria and will spend a few days here. The Queen will leave on Monday on the last trip north this season.

The Cariboo and Fly In.

The steamer Cariboo and Fly arrived here from the north this morning after a speedy and very pleasant trip. She brought 3000 cases of salmon from Claxton, a shipment of banana crates for Honolulu and some general freight. Purser Dalby reports that now the season has closed at the north, there is little of a newsy nature happening. This vessel is discharging cargo this afternoon.

A Constable Dismissed.

The investigation being conducted by the police commission into the charges preferred by Chief Sheppard against Constable Driscoll was concluded last evening. The commission decided the charges were fully sustained and dismissed the constable. It appeared that on Sunday last Chief Sheppard found Driscoll lying asleep on the lower landing of the stairway in the police barracks. He had fallen down stairs and lay where he dropped.

Tennis Club's Ball.

The attendance at the Tennis Club's ball at Assembly Hall last evening was not large, but those who were present spent a very pleasant evening. The hall was prettily and appropriately decorated with rackets and other paraphernalia of the tennis court. The lady patronesses were Mrs. Pooley, Mrs Beaven and Mrs. Ward, and the members of the committee Messrs G. V. Cuppage, O. H. Van Millinger, W. A. Ward, E. A. Jacob, J. F. Foulkes, A. G. Smith and W. Ridgway Wilson, the latter hon. secretary.

Burgoyne Bay School.

Burgoyne Bay, Aug. 15.—At the recent teachers' examination held in Victoria Miss Katie Furness, a pupil of the Burgoyne Bay school, succeeded in obtaining a third class A certificate, being first on the list. This is the second pupil who has passed the teachers' exam. from this school within two years, Miss Nellie Wilson having obtained a certificate in 1891. Great credit is due, not only to the pupils, but to their painstaking teacher, Mr. Cooke. The success of the school is generally appreciated by the settlers.

Drains and Surveys.

There are two notices of motion on the bulletin board at the city hall, both signed by Ald. Baker. In one he gives notice of his intention to move that the mayor be authorized to enter into an agreement with property-holders in Work Estate for the right of way for the surface drain to be constructed in that vicinity. The property-holders have signified their willingness to allow the city to construct the drain through their property. He will also move that the city engineer be empowered to make a survey of Victoria West and define the streets in that district.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Sealers Thoroughly Disgusted at the Result of the Arbitration.

If there is anyone who has any doubts about the character of the "victory" won by Great Britain in the sealing dispute it would be well for him to make the tour of Wharf street and hear what the sealers have to say. A more surprised and disgusted set of men could hardly be found. Many of them cannot believe that the cablegrams and press reports received have given the conditions in their actual form. They believe that fuller details will change the aspect of affairs. Said Capt. J. G. Cox this morning:—"I believe we should await the receipt of the full text of the agreement, or at least complete details of the same, before expressing ourselves. As it stands now the business is destroyed, and there will be some cheap pleasure yachts for sale this fall. I suppose we shall be indemnified for actual seizures, but that point was not touched. However, that was provided for in the first agreement to arbitrate. It seems to me that no mention is made of the Pribyloff Islands, and what the American company shall be allowed to do. The market on this year's skins should be high, but whether it will or not I do not know."

Mr. Munsie is another sealer who is very "enthusiastic" over the victory. He expressed no opinion on the future of the business, however. He thinks it very peculiar that no mention is made of the Pribyloff Islands or what the Americans shall be allowed to do there. The present company has a 20-year lease granted three years ago, and the number of seals which may be taken is regulated by the government."

"Let's send Thompson and Tupper a telegram congratulating them on destroying our industry, and requesting them to stay out of Canada," suggested a third sealing man.

Capt. Urquhart said he did not think the sealing men should go by the information received so far. It would be better to await fuller particulars. He believed the situation would change when they knew all.

"I note," said a gentleman interested in the business, "that our representatives at Paris are congratulating 'everybody and everybody is congratulating them on the victory.' What I want to know is have they actually made themselves believe that they have won or have they not yet found out that they have been fooled by a set of smart Yankees?"

The proposition to place the sealing schooners under the flag of some nation which does not agree to all that was done in Paris has again been revived. It is believed here that no other nation will agree to closing up the Pacific, and if that is left open to them the sealers will be satisfied. It is stated that French Consul Snowden will be asked to get an expression from his government on the subject. The plan seems on the face of it to be impracticable.

DEIL AMONG THE TAILORS.

Reduced Wages Disapproved—Popular Pair Married.

Nanaimo, Aug. 17.—All the tailors employed in the city have been asked to accept a reduction in wages. In one place the reduction is 20 per cent while in another it is 10. The former are now receiving union rates and have refused to accept the terms, in consequence they are out on strike. The men declare their employers are receiving as much for a suit of clothes now as they were five years ago, and look upon the reduction as an imposition. On the other hand J. Caldwell claims he is paying larger wages than any other firm in the province. He asks that the scale be accepted here as adopted in Victoria, and unless the hands accept these terms he will look for other help.

F. McB. Young, barrister, vice-president of the Liberal Club, in this city, and Miss Mary Gisholm were married by Rev. A. Young, father of the groom, at at the home of the bride's parents early this morning. The young couple are popular in the city. An immense crowd collected at the station, an hour after the ceremony had been completed, to wish them adieu and offer congratulations. The bride received many handsome presents from her friends. The wedding tour will include the province and San Francisco, returning by way of Victoria.

James Snowden, in No. 5 shaft yesterday, was seriously injured by a fall of rock. His right leg was fractured and other injuries sustained. Drs. Praeger and McKechnie attended.

The second lacrosse match has been arranged to take place here between the home team and the Victoria juniors. The Nanaimo men are practising hard every night and are determined to give a good account of themselves before the season closes.

At a meeting of the East Wellington miners held yesterday morning it was decided to accept the terms offered by the management and in addition to the terms of the Nanaimo miners a rebate of $1.10 is allowed on every keg of powder. As soon as the mines are in working order again work will be resumed.

One Fidler was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of lunacy and was taken over to Westminster asylum this morning.

Labor day has been postponed until the first week in September.

Change of Position.

S. H. Matson has retired from the provincial management of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society to accept the responsible position of superintendent of agencies. Mr. Matson left this morning for Toronto to assume the duties of the new place. While in the province Mr. Matson built up a large and lucrative business. C. G. Bolleptyne has been named as Mr. Matson's successor as provincial manager.

C. O. O. F.

Waverley lodge, C. O. O. F., will hold a special meeting this evening in St. George's Hall. A large gathering is expected as the business is important. Among questions submitted will be the advisability of being represented at the district lodge shortly to convene in Westminster, also, whether the report of proceedings of the late grand convention will be adopted in its entirety.

16 CASES

New Fall Goods

PURCHASED BY MR. C. SPENCER.

Particulars To-Morrow.

SPENCER'S ARCADE

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The fire department will drill this evening at 7:30.

—The Royal Templars of Temperance had an outing up the Gorge last night.

—There was a good attendance at the practice drill of No. 2 company, B. C. B. G. A., last evening.

—Judgment in the case of Jackson vs. Jackson and Mylius has been reserved by Mr. Justice Crease.

—Pioneer lodge, R. A. O. B., meet this evening at the Belmont. Urgent business requires consideration.

—The Epworth League of the Centennial Methodist church held a very interesting meeting on Monday night.

—The case of De Cosmos vs. The Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Company, is now set for hearing on Thursday.

—H. L. Salmon has lost a very pretty Masonic watch charm. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at his store.

—The Arion club will week after next begin holding meetings to practice for the coming season. Meetings will be held weekly.

—Every Wednesday and Thursday very interesting drills are held at the Canteen ground, Esquimalt, by the marines and bluejackets.

—The caretaker at Beacon Hill park has a dog bearing a tag marked "Seattle 587." It was evidently lost by one of the visitors on Saturday.

—H.M.S. Royal Arthur will leave on Monday or Tuesday for a cruise to Vancouver and thence along the island coast, her first trip to the Mainland.

—The tangle-legged flies in the windows of some Government street offices are specimens from the interior. Victoria don't grow that sort of vermin.

—It is said that another "Lost in London" Company has been organized in Montreal to play to the coast. Victoria will probably adopt a by-law against it.

—The new sanitary inspector is invited to look into the box drain on Yates street, from the Adelphi to Wharf street. It is full to overflowing, and might be washed out with advantage to the unfortunate residents.

—An alarm from Box 31, was turned in at 11:45 a.m. to-day for a fire on the roof of C. A. Vernon's residence, Humboldt street. Ten dollars will cover the damage done. A spark from the kitchen stove was the cause of the fire.

—Yesterday afternoon a workman employed at the outer wharf had his hand smashed between a pile and a large stick of timber. It took several men with crowbars some time to pry open the timbers and release the crushed member.

—A painful accident happened before noon to-day. George Ledingham, of Ledingham Bros., carriage builders, was thrown from his horse and was severely injured on the head. He was carried home and is doing as well as can be expected.

—Rev. W. E. Copeland spoke yesterday evening at 212 View street on the subject "The Bible as interpreted by Theosophy." This evening he will speak to the members only of the Theosophical Society here, leaving after the meeting for his home in Tacoma with his daughter, who accompanies him.

—The manure on Yates street, in front of the Times office, was collected and carted away a few days ago. The scrapings of a small area filled a cart, and the improvement after the scavenger had done his work was very noticeable. If the express horses are to continue standing on the centre of the street, or the cab horses on the centre of Government street, the cleaning operation should be undertaken every morning. Probably Ald. Henderson will take the question up in the council.

Funeral of Matthew Richards.

The remains of the late Matthew S. Richards, who died at Lake Town, Caesiar a short time ago, were brought down to-day by the steamer Queen for interment in the family vault at Ross Bay cemetery. The deceased was a well-known pioneer of the province, a Cornishman by birth, and his death was sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends. The funeral will take place in a few days with Masonic honors, the deceased being an old and influential member of the craft.

To Painters and Others.

Lead, oil, colors, mixed paints, etc., at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street. *

NEW ORIENTAL LINE.

Mr. Davidge Making Arrangements for Dock Accommodation.

F. C. Davidge, the agent at Victoria of the firm of Samuel Samuels & Co., is in Seattle for the purpose of conferring with the Great Northern officials in regard to the docking of the vessels of the new Great Eastern Steamship line, and also the transfer of freight to and from the Great Northern railroad. To a reporter for the Post-Intelligencer Mr. Davidge said:—

"I have not received any recent advices from our company as to its plans with regard to the ships on this line. I only know that the steamers which will load this month with a cargo of tea for this port will not go back again. Other vessels I suppose will be chartered from time to time until the three vessels now building for the line in England are completed, which will be some time in the spring. These boats will have a tonnage of about 4000, and built so as to run about fourteen knots. The line will be a fast freight or a slow passenger, as you choose to call it. Until our boats get to running regularly in the spring I will be back and forth between here and Victoria, but if the spring I think we shall open a regular commission house here the same as we have at Victoria. It will probably be under my name, the same as at Victoria.

"The firm of Samuels & Co. does an immense trade. It has branch houses at nineteen Asiatic ports and owns several lines of steamers, both transoceanic and coastwise. It has regular lines to England and New York, which go by way of the Suez canal, and it has the general agency for most of the tramp steamers in the Asiatic trade. Its coastwise steamers take coal from Japan to all the Chinese and Indian ports, and bring back the product of those countries for transshipment on the lines across the Pacific. It has control of the Russian oil trade, and is fast driving the Standard Oil Company out of Asia entirely. This is because the Americans do not work so cheaply as the Russians. These oil steamers are thoroughly purified after discharging their cargoes, so that silks, teas, and any other merchandise can be taken in them back to Europe. The line to New York takes such commodities as will not stand rail transportation, such as balloons, fans, matting, fireworks, lacquer work, rice, etc. The great bulk of the trade of this country with the Orient comes from the Atlantic coast states, and railroad rates across the country have hitherto been so high that only merchandise bound for the interior could be shipped this way, while that for the Atlantic coast went by the New York line. Tea, however, is an exception, especially in the early part of the season, and can stand higher rates in view of the quicker arrival at destination. I think that in time a good share of the business which now goes to the eastern part of this country via the Suez canal can be diverted to come over this route."

No Decision Reached.

The case of M. C. Brown, proprietor of the saloon in the Duck building on Broad street, charged with an infraction of the liquor regulations act of 1891, was concluded in the police court this morning and judgment was reserved. J. P. Walls explained a number of points before the magistrate and quoted some authorities which will be looked over and considered. It is not known when judgment will be delivered.

Umatilla Arrives.

The steamer Umatilla, arrived from San Francisco shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon with a large number of passengers and a full load of freight. She was delayed by adverse winds.

The Irrepressible Small Boy.

Now is the season when the ubiquitous small boy fills himself with green plums and greener apples, and bolts half-ripe cherries, seeds and all. His voracity almost invariably leads to Cramps, Diarrhoea, or Dysentery, and the family hearthstone resounds with his lamentations. If his parents are prudent people, they will have a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer ready for such summer emergencies, and a spoonful of this great specific will bring the young scamp around all right. Druggists all sell it. Only 25c. per bottle, new large size.

A pale or sallow complexion may be overcome by the use of Ecclay's Liver Lozenges. They purify the blood and give tone to the complexion.

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B.C.

Exhibition

And Grand

Celebration

At New Westminster,

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, September, 26, 27, 28, 29, 1893.

$15,000 Prizes

This exhibition-Celebration is the Largest in the Dominion west of Toronto, and the Liberality of the Premium List and Prizes is unequalled in Western Canada.

First Annual Meet, Division No. 10, Canadian Wheelmen's Association

To decide Provincial Championship. The most important cycling event ever held in the Province.

Aquatic Sports and Canoe Races

Which will include Indian Races in War Canoes.

Entirely new feature of a

Log Chopping Contest

In which a large number of the best Axemen in the Province will take part. This competition is open to all comers, and handsome gold medals will be awarded the winners.

Horse Races.

Championship Lacrosse Match

Victoria vs Westminster. Also Junior Lacrosse Tournament for Championship trophy.

Rugby and Association Football Matches, Sailors' Sports, Field Sports, Rifle Matches, Grand Ball and Promenade Concerts.

The Westminster City Band and other Bands will be present and dispense music throughout the Exhibition-Celebration.

EXCURSION RATES have been secured over all Railway and Steamboat Lines for visitors and for freight rates on exhibits.

A. B. MACKENZIE, General Secretary.

T. J. TRAPP, President R. A. & I. Society.

D. S. CURTIS, Mayor, Chairman Celebration Committee.

NOTICE.

The 68th drawing for an appropriation in the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad street, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are not in arrears.

By order,

R. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 10, 1893-d.

Spectacle Wearers

Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

ONLY OPTICIANS

In British Columbia,

F. W. Nolte & Co.

37 Fort Street.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. No Ammonia. No Alum.

Used in M... Times—4c. Ve... Standard

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

The Working of the British Policy of Protection and Guidance.

England has guaranteed to the chiefs and princes of Indian the free possession of their territories, and by recognizing their right of adoption in default of male heirs has shown that she has once for all abandoned the thought of adding to her possessions through the operation of the doctrine of lapse.

The general notion regarding the native states is that if in any of these states gross oppression and mismanagement are found to prevail, it is the business of the British authorities to provide a remedy. Non-intervention in the face of glaring oppression would be certain of condemnation. It is not equally certain that intervention, even within the most carefully assigned limits, would be sure of approval.

The khan of Khelat, though he is an independent ruler, has been accustomed to act under British guidance, and when he murders and mutilates his prime minister and two other of his nobles under circumstances of revolting barbarity, which happened lately, the British government cannot say that they are under treaty obligation to look after the khan's morals. It is true that some of the native papers have had the hardihood to say that the whole thing is an invention of the foreign office, and that the khan ordered the minister's execution because the latter favored British schemes for a railway to Siestan. The difficulty, however, is that while public opinion would not sanction an attitude of indifference towards such shocking barbarities, the government of India can never be sure at what stage in its intervention it may not be charged by ill-disposed and ill-informed people abroad with trespassing upon the rights of an independent Beluchi state. This is a typical case, and the solution of the problem it involves is to be found in a hundred precedents. Mountstuart Elphinstone (late governor of Bombay) once on his own responsibility blew a brace of malefactors from the guns for an offence which he deemed to be adequately punishable in no other way. Somebody suggested that he should get an indemnity for inflicting so appalling a penalty. "Why should I have an indemnity?" he asked. "If I have done right I do not want an indemnity. If I have done wrong I do not deserve one."

Much of the best work that is done in India, outside of the codes, has to be done in this spirit, and most of it is done in relation to the native states, a field of policy in which equity and good conscience often have to count for more than the demands of a public opinion that knows nothing of the facts, and is usually altogether wrong when it endeavors to apply general principles to particular cases. Sir John Shore was the faithful continuator of Lord Cornwallis' policy of retreat before the country powers, but the Marquis Wellesley, despite the disapproval of the directors of the East India Co., and the alarm of timid politicians in England, acted for seven years on the principle that if there was to be peace in the peninsular the British power must be paramount. But, sending out Cornwallis a second time in 1805, with instructions to make peace at any price, the directors showed that they had not yet learned that, as a matter of practical politics, it was impossible to treat the native states as "persons" in international law. Tippoo's intrigues with the French in Mauritius and with Zaman Shah at Cabul had already shown the danger of allowing them to retain the right of intercourse with foreign powers, which is one of the ordinary attributes of sovereignty. In its early days the old East India Company was struggling for its existence against the "country powers," and the terms of the engagements contracted exhibit an extreme deference to the susceptibilities of native princes and rulers, who were treated as equal allies and subjects of international law. In Western India the struggle for supremacy was severe, and the issue was not in all cases favorable. The Bombay government, in the capitulation of Warangaon, had to recognise that the "Mahrattas" were a power whom it was at that time much too early to despise, and the destruction of Baillie's force by Hyder Ali shook the prestige of the British arms throughout Hindoostan. But worse than Warangaon and the disaster in Mysore was the surrender which Cornwallis made to Scindia (Maharajah of Gwallor) when he bound the British government not to interfere in Rajputana, and thus, in effect, handed over that country and the greater part of Central India to the tender mercies of Daolat Rao, a Pathan adventurer like Amir Khan, and of the Pindaris. From the year 1814 to the mutiny belongs the new order of things, in which the subordination of the native states to the paramount power was emphasized, and their rights of negotiation and legation were done away with. No general theory of the rights of states will suffice to discredit either the policy or the equity of that precaution, and the wonder is that it was so long deferred. The most recent application of this principle has been in Afghanistan, the control of whose foreign relations by the British government has been made an imperative condition of protection and aid to the Ameer, and the wildest champion of the cause of the native states has not suggested that there should be any retracing of the policy in that regard.

Among the practical consequences which flow from the deprival of the native governments of an international status is the exceeding difficulty of applying the rules of international law to them. A curious example of this was given a couple of years ago, when a professional apologist for the Manipur ruler endeavored to prove that the prince was under no allegiance to the Queen, and could not, therefore, be charged in the words of the penal code with waging war against her. It was pointed out at the time that international law had never contemplated the exceptional, and in most respects quite modern, relationships which subsist between the British government and the states in subordinate alliance with it, and that as the government were the inventors of the system so they must determine the principles according to which it must be regulated. The government has to think of the peace of its own territory and the good of the people living under the native princes, and its measures must be subordinated to those two ends without too careful regard to precedents and to principles of international law which have been evolved out of a political experience entirely different from that which Asiatic states have passed through.

The coming of Lord Hastings was followed by the crushing of the Pindaris, whom the inaction of preceding governors-general had allowed to become a baneful power in the land. Then came the abrogation of the disastrous treaty of Mustafapur, by which Cornwallis had handed over the Rajput state to their enemies, and the contracting of engagements with no fewer than 200 states. There was no longer any question of negotiating between equals, but the native rulers who entered into engagements with the British did so in subordination to the company, and in isolation from each other. "Subordinate isolation" is the term by which the relations of the chiefs to the paramount power on the one hand and between themselves on the other, are stamped. It should be noted that although, at all events, until Dalhousie's time the quality of the rule in these states was not made a subject of the constant solicitude of the British government, it did, all the same, exercise a powerful ameliorative influence upon them. The chiefs were, for example, induced to take measures for the abolition of Suttee, and in Rajputana, where the treaty right of intervention is more attenuated than elsewhere, the deeply-rooted vice of infanticide was gradually driven out. But it was not until Dalhousie's disturbing but most righteously meant intervention had ceased, the mutiny was at an end, and the rule of the company had given place to the rule of the Queen that the evolution of a policy was attained. Subordinate isolation was succeeded by co-operation, and the prospect of vital organic union of the country princes with the government of India could only be attained by infusing the spirit of co-operation into the minds of the re-assured and contented princes of the native states. Rewards to Hyderabad, Gwalior and Nepaul for their loyal co-operation during the trying days of the mutiny were the first steps in the new departure. Then came the issue by Lord Canning to nearly 200 chiefs of Sanads sanctioning adoption in cases of failure of heirs, accompanied by the assurance that their governments should be perpetuated and the representation and dignity of their houses continued. The policy thus begun has been loyally and resolutely continued. No promise of non-intervention was given or thought of, and Lord Canning expressly said in 1860 that the issue of sanads of adoption would not debar the government of India from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a native government as might threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbance, nor from assuming temporary charge of a native state when there should be sufficient reason to do so. The government of Bombay, which has direct dealings with 362 chiefs, has supplied many, but not too many proofs of the readiness of the government to undertake its responsibilities towards a native state when the ruler thereof has been unmindful of them himself. The point at which the necessity for intervention has to be recognized is not the same everywhere, nor do observers of the acts of governments agree concerning it. The history of particular government residencies would afford some remarkable illustrations of variety of judgment in this regard. At one time a resident is deemed too frequent in his offers of counsel and help; at another time the charge is that all sorts of misdoing and misgovernment are tolerated without rebuke or remonstrance. But taking the native state as a whole, the most exacting critic must recognize that while the government is doing nothing to hinder the free and natural development, they have profited from the example and guidance of the paramount power. All that is best in British administration is being copied—at a distance in many cases it is true—in the native states, and if their rulers are in a sufficiently contemplative mood to look back upon their country's past, they must recognize that in all that constitutes the well-being and even liberty of a state these principalities are infinitely better off than they were before. Then, again, the visits to England which many of these native princes now take only tend to strengthen and confirm their belief in England's greatness, which happily terminates perhaps by an introduction to the august lady who bears the royal title of "Kaisar-i-hind," or the "Empress of India."—Indian Times.

Colic in Horses.

The Live Stock Journal of London, England, May 19, contains the following interesting item on the relations of watering horses to attacks of colic:

A very interesting series of observations has been made by Veterinarian Captain F. Smith, of Aldershot, on the influence of the time of day on the production of colic in horses. His observations have been made in connection with army practice, and it is to be hoped they will be supplemented by detailed evidence from experience gained in private stables. It has long been held that the watering of horses under certain conditions is a fruitful source of colic. Water remains only a few minutes in the horse's stomach, as has been proved abundantly by immediate slaughter after drinking. The water, however, in passing through the stomach, washes out a portion of its partially digested contents into the small intestines, and it is this action which is productive of colic, according to the condition and supply of food in the stomach at the time of watering. Half the food may be washed out in this way, and give rise to intestinal irritation; therefore the rule, water first and food afterward. The digestion of the horse is slow, and the food entering the stomach takes some hours before it passes further into the system. Army horses are watered and fed three times a day—at 8 a.m., 12 noon and 5 p.m. The statistics given by Prof. Smith show that "55 per cent. of the total number of cases occur during three hours in the afternoon, and at a period immediately following their afternoon water." This would be at a time when a considerable amount of partially digested food—the remains of two former meals—remained in more or less quantities, in layers in the stomach, portions of which would be washed out by the water. Prof. Smith, therefore, somewhat against his former views, feels bound to admit that "until some better explanation is forthcoming the water theory appears the most plausible and rational explanation. Out of 152 cases only two occurred between 10 p.m. and 3 a.m."

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Size of the Sea.

One gallon of water weighs 10 pounds, so the number of gallons in the Pacific is over 200 trillions, an amount which would take more than a million years to pass over the falls of Niagara. Yet, put into a sphere, the whole of the Pacific would only measure 726 miles across.

The Atlantic could be contained bodily in the Pacific nearly three times. The number of cubic feet is 117 followed by seventeen ciphers, a number that would be ticked off by our million clocks in 370,000 years. Its weight is 325,000 billion tons, and the number of gallons in it is 73 trillions. A sphere to hold the Atlantic would have to be 533 1-2 miles in diameter. If it were made to fill a circular pipe reaching from the earth to the sun—a distance of 93,000,000 miles—the diameter of the pipe would be 1,837 yards, or rather over a mile, while a pipe of similar length to contain the Pacific would be over a mile and three-quarters across. Yet the distance to the sun is so great that, as has been pointed out, if a child were born with an arm long enough to reach the sun it would not live long enough to know that it had touched it, for sensation passes along our nerves at the rate of 100 feet a second, and to travel from the sun to the earth at that rate would take a century and a half, and such an abnormal infant is an unlikely centenarian.

The rest of the sea includes the Indian ocean, the Arctic and Antarctic seas, and various smaller masses of water. It covers an area of 42,000,000 square miles, and would form a circle of 7,500 miles in diameter. The average depth may be put at 2,000 fathoms, 12,000 feet, and the contents at 95,000,000 cubic miles. It weighs 390,000 billion tons and contains 87 1-2 trillion gallons of water, while it would form a column reaching to the sun of 2,000 yards in diameter.

If we now combine into one vast whole these various figures we arrive at some stupendous results in answer to the question, "How big is the sea?"

Its area of 140,000,000 square miles could be confined by a circle 13,500 miles across. The relative size of the areas of the whole surface of the earth, of the whole sea, the Pacific and the Atlantic, are represented by circles the diameters of which are in the proportions to one another of 158, 133, 93 and 62, respectively; or by a crown for the surface of the earth, a half-crown for the surface of the whole sea, a shilling for the surface of the Pacific, a threepenny piece for the surface of the Atlantic.

Supposing the sea to be formed into a round column reaching to the sun, the diameter of the column would be nearly two and a half miles. The Pacific would form 53,000,000 miles of its total length of 93,000,000, and the Atlantic 18,000,000.

If it were a column of ice, and the entire heat of the sun could be concentrated upon it, it would all be melted in one second and converted into steam in eight seconds, which illustrates the heat of the sun rather than the size of the sea.—Longman's Magazine.

A Lesson on Vigilance.

Mr. Topley, of the interior department, carries in his vest pocket a huge bear's tooth which an Indian guide that he employed on his recent trip gave to him to wear as a charm. But it is not for its potency to ward off evil spirits that Mr. Topley values the Indian's gift. It is because of the adventure of which it is a memento.

Early this spring the Indian trapper was walking carelessly along an old shanty trail near Lake Temiscamingue. A big black bear was sauntering along the same trail, in an opposite direction, seemingly in quite as careless a mood, for it was not until they were only a yard or so apart that they noticed each other. A snort from the bear and a yell from the Indian sounded the gage of battle on either side, and both prepared for the fray. As the bear rose on his hind-legs, the Indian whipped out his 45-calibre revolver and drew first blood by sending a bullet through the bear's jaw. Bruin retaliated by clawing the Indian's shoulder, stripping off clothes, flesh and all, clear to the bone. By the time the sixth shot had been fired at close quarters, and the bear had fallen dead, his antagonist was pretty badly clawed up, although he had danced around pretty lively during the whole fight. He told Mr. Topley the meeting was so sudden and unexpected that he hadn't time to unsling his rifle. "Bad ting not lookum in bush all time," added the trapper, displaying his wounded shoulder.

"Bad for Injun, eh?"

"Bad for bear, too," was the Indian's rejoinder, as he fished up from his pocket one of the bear's teeth and presented it to Mr. Topley with a solemn wink, remarking to the effect that it would prove a sure charm against unwariness in time of danger.—Ottawa Citizen.

On in the stilly night,
When Cholera Morbus found me,
"Pain Killer" fixed me right,
Nor wakened those around me.

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Lincrusta Walton and Lignomur for wall decorating, a perfect imitation of carved wood, at Weiler Bros.

Too Many Professors.

The number of unemployed graduates of German universities has become so great that some of the most eminent professors in Germany, including Professors Von Fneist, Von Esmarch, Kiam-Roth and Ostboff have felt compelled to come to their rescue. These professors have prepared a circular which is to be addressed to Germans in all parts of the world, asking the recipients to reply whether there are possibilities of employment in their particular dwelling places for educated German teachers, physicians, druggists, lawyers, ministers and engineers. The professors hope in time to form a sort of central employment bureau, so that graduates may start to seek their fortunes in foreign lands with some hope of success. They expect at the same time to relieve the overstocked intellectual market at home.

Fine Measurements.

The capacity of human comprehension is not a little tasked at the conclusion arrived at by scientists, who, it now appears, have succeeded in measuring the thickness of the envelope of soapy water enclosing the air of the bubble when it has become so thin as to produce rainbow tints. Thus, when showing the shade of the violet, it was one-fourth the thickness of the length of an ordinary violet wave of light—one sixth-thousandth of an inch—a thickness that is equal to 1-240,000th of an inch. As the bubble continued to expand a black patch formed adjacent to the pipe from which the bubble was being blown, and the thickness of this patch was found to be only one-fourteenth of that of the violet section, or just about 1-1,000,000th of an inch.

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No Other Route can Possibly Compete

Thirty-five miles of Railway from Nakusp will tap the whole of the Mines of the Slocan District, and the ores are bound to come out BY THE NATURAL GATEWAY, VIA NAKUSP, to the general welfare and prosperity of the Province.

Look at the Map.

A Provincial Railway Charter and subsidy and a Dominion Railway Charter have been obtained for the Nakusp & Slocan Railway, and the Canadian Pacific Co. have entered into an agreement to lease and operate the Railway for 25 years. There can be no doubt as to the importance of NAKUSP, the Gateway of the Slocan Country, either from the North or South, and the principal shipping and distributing point for all the district tributary to Slocan Lake

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In the Matter of the Estate of Margaret Boal, late of Cowichan, Deceased.

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned before the 1st day of September next and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

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ELECTRIC EELS.

An English Writer Describes the Results of Handling a Pair of Them.

London Spectator:—If the rational basis of legend and fable is worth exploring at all, we may well ask why the possession of electric power, the most strange, and until recently the most inexplicable, attribute of any of the inhabitants of the water, does not play a greater part in the marvelous narratives of ancient voyages. The remora, or sucking fish, magnified a thousand times in imaginations excited by a world of strange and new experience, was the besetting foe of mariners in northern waters. Clinging to the keel, it kept their barks for weeks in the mare pigrum, the sluggish sea of drifting ice. Whales, rising like sandbanks above the waters, tempted the weary crews to make fast to their treacherous bulk, and then plunged to the bottom, carrying with them both ship and sailors. Gigantic squids thrust their slimy arms down the hatchways and plucked sleeping seamen from their berths and strangled them before their comrades' eyes.

But the "torpedo"—the paralyzer—though as well known then to the fishers of the Mediterranean as it is now under the name of "cramp fish," or electric ray, to the trawlers of Cornwall or the channel, seems to have appealed less to the fancies of the sailors of old, than the new though less mysterious powers of the monsters, great and small, which rushed beneath their keels in hyperborean seas. Possibly the powers of the "torpedo" were too well known to excite curiosity, though it is difficult to believe that a creature which sometimes reaches a bulk of 100 pounds weight and can emit an electrical discharge strong enough to kill a duck or to cause in the human arm a "creeping sensation felt in the whole limb up to the shoulder, accompanied by a violent trembling, and sharp pain in the elbow," followed by a loss of sensation for an hour, was not as suggestive to sailors' fancies as the tentacles of the cuttle fish, or the sucking discs of the remora.

But if the fabulous terrors of the last were enough to deter the boldest mariners who sailed beyond Thule, it is a matter for congratulation that early explorers were unacquainted with the powers and proportions of a monster of still more formidable mold, the electric eel of Southern America. Its mere aspect is lurid, sombre and repulsive. Its belly glows like red-hot iron, as if fresh from the lake of living fire. Its back is dark and shiny as if tinted by inky Cocytus. Around its lips and jaws are glowing spots like bubbles of hot metal. The colors meet in a line on the side, and the creature, when drawn from the water, looks as though formed of two welded portions of iron, the one hot and the other cold, just plunged into the blacksmith's cistern.

Small eyes, blue and bleared, are set in the front of a blunt, ferocious head, from which the strong and muscular body tapers gradually to a point at the tail. Such, at least, is the appearance of the two electric eels at the Zoo, of whose power the writer, with curiosity stimulated by Baron Humboldt's unique description of these creatures in the inland pools of tropical America, recently made trial. Neither the size of the fish, nor their physical condition in the small tank in which they exist at present, could reasonably be expected to produce such results as the great traveler witnessed in the stagnant pools of the Llanos of Caracas, when the Indians drove a herd of horses into the water to face the electric discharges of the fish.

It would be difficult, unless the opportunity existed of taking a plunge into a tank large enough to swim in, and well stocked with electric eels, to realize by personal experience the precise effects of the shocks upon the horses; but a record of the writer's sensations when in personal contact with these uncanny creatures may perhaps give some notion of the strength of their electric power. The largest of the pair in Regent's park, about four and a half feet in length, thick and deep, and probably weighing from 16 to 18 pounds, was moving sluggishly on the bottom of the tank, and was slowly raised to the surface by a landing net. As its sides became visible, its resemblance to a "cooling cast" was even closer than when seen from above.

When grasped in the middle of the back, there was just time to realize that it had none of the "lubricity" of the common eel, when the first shock passed up the arm with a "flicker" identical with that which a zig-zag flash of lightning leaves upon the eye, and, as it seemed, with equal speed. A second and third felt like a blow on the "funny-bone," and the hand and arm were involuntarily thrown back with a jerk which flung the water backwards on the pavement and over the keeper who was kindly assisting in the enterprise. This slight mishap is called a far less agreeable result of a shock inflicted upon a previous enquirer, whose recoiling hand had struck the assistant a severe blow in the face.

Unwilling to be baffled by a fish less in size than the salmon which form the common stock of a fishmonger's window, the writer once more essayed to hold the eel at any cost of personal suffering. But the electric powers were too subtle and pervading to be denied. The first muscular quiver of the fish was resisted; but at the second the sense of vibration set up became intolerable, and the enforced release was as rapid and uncontrolable as the first. The smaller eel was neither so vigorous nor resentful as its fellow. But though the first and second shocks did not compel the grasp to relax, a third was equally intolerable with that given by the larger fish. The electrical power seems to increase rapidly in the heavier eels. One of five feet in length, which appeared to be nearly dead when it arrived at the gardens, and was therefore handled without ceremony, inflicted a shock which, as the keeper stated, "nearly sent him on his back;" and the same fish, when being carried by hand in a tub up to the rooms of the Royal Society, sent a shock through the water which nearly caused the downfall of fish and bucket alike.

This power of projecting its electric discharge, either through the water or by means of any conductor, to the object which it desires to paralyze, may be well observed at the Zoo. The usual way in which the shocks are received is by grasping a copper rod, which is placed in contact with the fish's back. But it is when in pursuit of the small fish which form its food that the "range" of the eel's battery is to be seen. On the last occasion on which the writer was present at the eel's feeding hour, eight or ten lively gudgeons were taken from a pail and placed in the eels' tank. The small fish at once dived to the bottom, as is their habit, and sought refuge in the corners, or at the angle made by the meeting of the base and sides of the stone cistern.

Every one of the fish was killed by electric shock before being eaten; but in the case of those in the corners, it was impossible for the fish to bring the electric organ, which lies on each side of the lower part of the tail, into direct contact. The eel, therefore, swam past them, like a torpedo boat, which intends to discharge its broadside torpedoes, and as the battery came opposite, the fish gave a slight quiver, which instantaneously produced a violent shock in the gudgeon and turned it belly upward. After three had been killed and eaten the shocks became weaker and the other gudgeon seemed only partly paralyzed by the first shock and swam away in a crippled condition until benumbed by a second shock.

One fish which was shocked and left for dead while the eel went in pursuit of more, recovered after a few minutes and was subsequently pursued, received a direct shock from the eel's side, and was killed. The inference suggested by the writer's own experience of the violence of the shocks inflicted, though with different degrees of intensity, is that the eel controls the power of the electrical discharge at will, just as it controls any other function which has its initiative in muscular action; and that the gudgeons received enough and no more than was sufficient to paralyze them and make them easy victims for the slow-moving eel.

THE SUN'S HEAT.

An Astronomer's Speculations on the Limits of Solar Energy.

So far as our present knowledge goes, it would seem that the brightness of any sun-like body is to be attributed solely to the transformation in some fashion of mechanical power into heat. To take our own sun as an example, it is now an assured doctrine that the heat so necessary for our welfare is sustained for the gradual contraction of the solar volume. The energy available for transformation into heat in this process seems sufficient to supply the radiation of the sun, not only for ages such as those we reckon in the human period, but even throughout a lapse of time so vast as that which geology demands for the formation of the earth's crust. But it is certain that the quantity of possible light and heat to be dispensed by the sun is limited in amount.

The sun cannot shine on forever. A time must assuredly come when the mighty orb, at present so brilliant, will have no more potency for the radiation of light than is at present possessed by the earth or the moon. In like manner it can be shown that the materials constituting the sun have not always been luminous. We cannot indeed say with certainty by what influence their brightness was originally kindled. It probably arose from a collision, or an approach to a collision, between two dark masses which happened to come to an encounter with enormous velocity in their progress through space. It is however, plain that the ages during which the sun has been brilliant only form an incident, so to speak, in the infinite history of that quantity of matter of which the solar system is constituted.

Notwithstanding the millions, or thousands of millions of years, for which that matter has existed, it has, perhaps, only once become so heated, owing to circumstances which we may describe as accidental or casual, as to have acquired the ample light-dispensing power of a sun. It is, however, possible that such periods of light-radiating capacity should have occurred more than once; they may possibly have occurred several times throughout the ages of time past. Nor is it likely that the last phenomena of this kind have yet arrived.

The sun, after the lapse of uncounted years, will lose all its heat and pass into a black, dark mass. In that form it may endure for an epoch so protracted that the spell during which it has acted as the luminary to our system will appear but a moment in comparison with the dark ages which succeed the solar splendor.

But we can conceive that the darkness, which is the doom of our system, need not necessarily be eternal so far as its materials are concerned; it may be that again in the course of its wanderings through space the tide of chance may at length bring the dark and tremendous globe so near some other orb that another collision should take place with appalling vehemence. The solid materials shall again become transformed into a stupendous glowing nebula, and then, in the course of of the tedious contraction of this nebula, another protracted period of brilliance will diversify the career of this great body, and may last long enough for the evolution of planets and of whole races of highly organized creatures. The essential point for our present consideration must not be misunderstood. A little reflection will show that any periods of brilliance must be regarded as exceptional periods in the history of each body.—Sir Robert Ball in the Fortnightly Review.

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Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—J Senior, wife and son, B H Crofton, J W McIntosh, C Hodson, J Jamieson, Mrs Tippens, W H B Coles, Justice Walkem, F Buscombe, W E Knowles, J D Breese, D McGillivray and wife, A C H Palmer, Dr Kanmer, T K Muir, L Grant, W H Knight and wife, A F McCorkay, D Simmons, Mrs Dudley, Prof Singer, Miss Stannard, Joe Graham, Mrs Graham, F Wallace, E Baritin and wife, W E Lowe, R Collister, Dr Milne, T O Griffin, G A McKinnon, H M Cullum and wife, T S Jones, G D Law, Jno Smith, H Wilson, Geo Percival, M Ryan, J Cassing, C Rowell, E Rowell, C Clark, W S Crane, Wm Startard, R Cheffney, C Everett, L Grunney, Louis Williams, Jas Crawford, Prof Geo Stuart, Chas D Kellog and wife.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Turner B & Co, Major & E, J Parker, T Roarke, T J Trapp & Co, Mason Bros, M & H A Fox, D Hart, E A Morris, D H Ross & Co, Lenz & Leiser, B C Mills, T Dunn & Co, W & V T Co, J P Morgan, Standard Oil Co, Purser Monroe, O F Frechette, Rendall & Hay, Cookson & Plows, Union Ice Co, Carne & M, T Sarants.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—R Dunsmuir & Sons, Order L & Co, Nicholles & R, E Clifton, D Spencer, Lenz & Leiser, Quinlard & P, J Partridge, E G Prior, N S Keeper, T S Dobbin, Order A R R, W S Hampson, J A T Caton, J Piercy & Co, Ward Room and Mess Royal Arthur, Order D H R, Order M R S, Nell & Co, G Hadwin, Col Ind Rev, Jno Wilson, J C Scarlett, Carmichael & Co, Dr A E Bolton, Langley & Co, H Mansell, A B Erskine, J Fullerton, J Maynard, Cavin Bros, Gilmore & McC, Ames H Co, W H Redmond, H Bay Co, C P Button, R H Jamieson, Thos Earle, T B Pearson, Nat Elec Co, W J Jeffrey, Mann & Heron, E W & Co, W C McDonald, W Jackson, Powell & Co, A McGregor, L Gosnell, R Maynard, D Anderson, H Waller, W H Perry, Brown, B C Cattle Co, Cookson, Canada Paint Co, G Vienna, Jubilee Saloon, L Goodacre, M R Smith, Mrs D Bean, Ramsay Bros, Mrs Dudley, T K Muir, Wilson Bros, W Dufor, Thos Powers, Dom Exp Co.

Hood's Cures.

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. Statements from thousands reliable people of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for them conclusively prove the fact—HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas *

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

BIG G TRADE MARK CURE YOURSELF! Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. The Universal American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. PRICE $1.00

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENCES. 25 CENTS A BOX.

They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH. DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B.C.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL

Splendid Summer Resort.

Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodations. GEORGE KOENIG, Proprietor.

Notice of Removal.

DR. GARROW has removed his office to Room 1, Moody Block. Residence, 21 Queen's Avenue. m19-tf

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used Principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.) | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

The "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high illuminating power unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

The "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent

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PORTRAITS enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art.

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The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia and has a very large circulation within the province.

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Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. NELSON, B. C. (Mention this paper.)

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

FOR FAMILY USE, IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS, ALBANY, OREGON.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plummerfelt, Gorge Road.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive, continue and extend the time within which the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company, incorporated in the session of 1891, may construct its works and for other purposes.

By order of Provisional Directors.

A. DECOSMOS, President V. S. & N. W. Ry. Co.

Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1893. j10-8f

Municipal Act 1892.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer from myself to George Schmith, of the said city, of the license now held by me to sell beer, wines and porter with meals at the restaurant (formerly Steitz's), No. 54 Yates street, in the City of Victoria aforesaid.

July 15, 1893. C. C. FOX.

Public Notice.

School Street, between Yates Street and Fort Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer

July 11th, 1893.

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practice experience of over 25 years. mar

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Beauty of the Government's Fish Display.

CENTRE OF A PLEASED CROWD

An "American" Seal From Behring Sea—A Typical Texas Girl—Vienna and His Devil-Fish Wanted to Improve the B. C. Exhibit.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Chicago, Aug. 10.—We next visited the fisheries building. This is composed of three parts, a main structure and the polygonal additions connected with the main building by curved arcades. The great pediment over the chief entrance is filled with sculpture, the subject being a scene of whale fishing. The angles are surmounted by statues representing fishermen casting the spear and landing their catch. The quadrangular first story is surmounted by a great circular second story capped with a conical roof. The general design is Roman. The roofs are covered with glazed Spanish tiles. Within is displayed everything that science has procured from the depths of ocean, sea, lake and river—the coral polyp and the sea-amenone, monstrous devil-fish and villainous-looking sharks lie side by side with peaceful shrimps and speckled trout. To me the most interesting part of the exhibit was the aquarial or live fish display of the U. S. fish commission. In a great curved corridor in the centre of a circular building is a pool of water 26 feet in diameter, in the centre of which is a grotto and fountain, and from the crevices of the rock crystal water drops with a cool gurgle into the basin beneath. Here swim hundreds of fish, big and little, and of countless different families and kinds. On the stone edge of the basin all day long one may see a continuous row of spectators. It is pretty in the fisheries building. The sight is a novel one, and, above everything else, it is cool, refreshingly cool, here, and hence the crowd. Passing out of the rotunda a great corridor is reached. On either side of the spectator is a circular reservoir running around the whole building. In front we see marine or salt water fish, and the inner row of clear-glass tanks contains the fresh water fish exhibit. It is a most wonderful, a marvelous display. The water and glass are as clear as crystal; the divisions are so transparent that there seems to be nothing to separate one group from the next. Each section of this tank holds a distinct species of fish, and the name is plainly given on the glass itself, so one has nothing to do but walk slowly along, gaze silently, read the name, and study the specimen. Instead of donning a diver's suit and peering down into the depths, we find here the depths brought up to us. I enjoyed this live fish panorama as much as anything I've seen. It is all so clean, true and natural, so much more real than volumes of description and folios of prints. Some idea of the ingenuity of the undertaking may be had when we learn that there continually circulates for the well-being of the marine fish alone 80,000 gallons of water. The pumping apparatus is made of vulcanite, and the pumps, in case of accident, have been made in duplicate. The supply of sea water is secured by evaporating the required quantity to about one-fifth of its original bulk and then restoring it to its proper density with Lake Michigan water.

I am continually running across something that reminds me of home. In the fisheries building I stumbled upon a photo by Fleming Bros. representing Messrs. Williams and Fuller in a dug-out. They seemed quite contented and smiled down on the admiring crowds. One hears queer scraps of conversation and sees odd people every day at the fair. I was looking at a bottled Iguana from Australia. It is a snake-like lizard with a pouched throat and human-looking hands. Along came a group of girls from Texas and they stopped to look at it, too. The first one to see it fell back a step and exclaimed: "Well, I never! I bet you they're mean! I'm glad they don't grow in this country!" Then as the family passed on I heard her in a wondering tone asking the others, "How ever do they ketch such things and bring them to the fair?" It was the reverse of her question that presented itself to me when I saw our British Columbia fish exhibit. The salmon weren't big enough. "Why don't they 'ketch' some big ones and send them to the fair?" If George Vienna and his store-front, with its great pendant devil-fish, salmon, sturgeon and halibut could just be transplanted bodily to the fisheries building they would be the centre of attraction.

One often hears scraps of Behring Sea conversation in this building. There is a stuffed fur seal in one exhibit, and as I was passing by it I heard an American explaining that it was "one of our American seals from Behring Sea." I looked carefully over it to find if it were naturally marked with a spread eagle or the stars and stripes, but I couldn't see a trace of either. Then I looked at the man himself and he wasn't very big, nor did he look too formidable, so I asked him how he was able to tell an American seal from a Canadian one when he looked at it. He looked me up and down and said snappishly, "Oh, you're British!" and as a crowd seemed to be gathering round us and I didn't want to be "seized" and put on board a U. S. revenue cutter, I passed on in safety.

A. D. CAMERON.

Hatching Out a Python Family.

The python lately received at the Zoological Gardens in Leipsic completed its work of hatching its eggs on the 10th inst. This and a second sitting python of the Indian species were received a few weeks ago at Hamburg by the proprietor of the Leipsic Garden. They were sent to Leipsic carfully packed in chests, but one of them, disturbed by the jolting of the train, left her place on her eggs, and they were destroyed. The other python, who had laid several dozens of eggs as big as goose eggs and covered with a thick, leathery skin, remained lying upon them in a pyramidal coil, at the apex of which protruded her head. Both pythons were unusually angry, and tried to shoot forth their heads through every opening of the chest, uttering low hissing cries. On the 4th of this month, the first young snakes of the successfully hatched brood began to appear, creeping out between the coils of the python mother. Every day more appeared, until on the 10th when the mother at last left her long-confined position, there were more than 30 young snakes. They were as thick as a man's thumb, about two feet long, and exquisitely marked; their light color contrasting strongly with the dark brown of their mother. The empty eggs, slit in a remarkable manner, looked like a heap of flat leather pockets of bags. The young pythons, which at first resembled a Medusa's head, began to creep away from their mother—some lying in a tangled heap under the blanket, some twisted separately into a small knot in the corners of the chest. The python whose eggs were destroyed by her forsaking her position has gone blind. The hatching of python snakes in confinement is of very rare occurrence, but the place the mother was kept in in the Leipsic Zoological Gardens is tropically hot. The occurrence proves the truth of the belief that it takes about two months to hatch such creatures.—St. James Gazette, July 22nd.

INVENTORS' CONTRARIETIES.

Instances of Success Through Departing From Old Methods.

There is apt to be a fine irreverence about the inventor which leads him to suspect that any old way of doing a thing is for that very reason not the best way. Often he observes some time-honored plan of working, audaciously makes up his mind to do the exact opposite, and hits upon success. Guns were loaded at the muzzle for ages, until one day a man of originality thought of loading them at the other end, the preferable end on many accounts besides that of manifest convenience. The same path was trodden by the Frenchman who first put the eye of a needle near its point instead of away from its point. He little knew he was doing a great deal to make the sewing machine a possibility. One of the notions of the pioneer railway engineers in England was that their rails must be flanged so that the wheels of locomotives and carriages should not get off the track. But someone of sceptical mind enquired: Why not leave the top of the rail flat or nearly flat, and put the flange on the wheel, an easier thing to do? Accordingly the flange was taken from the rail to the wheel and remains there to this day, to remind the traveller that an Eastern philosopher said long ago:—"To him that is well shod it is as if the whole earth were covered with leather."

It is a good many years now since steam was first used for heating buildings, and as air when warmed ascends, what more natural than the steam coils should hug the floors just as the stoves before them had done? But in some of the largest factories in this country the coils are fastened, not to the floor, but to the ceiling, which proves to be a better place for them. As everybody knows who ever sat before an open fire, radiation is a pleasanter means of warmth than convection, than heat carried along by currents of air; floor space is incidentally saved, and the risk of gathering combustible rubbish about the coils is avoided. In the ages of simplicity which came down to Watt's time and the invention of the steam engine, when a kettle to be heated the proper place for the fire was thought to be outside. But when the big boilers came in, with pressing need that their contents be heated in the shortest time possible, it was found gainful to put the fire inside. Stephenson's locomotive, the "Rocket," derived no small part of its efficiency from his knowledge to which side of the boiler to apply flame.

On somewhat the same principal Lord Dundonald, one of the earlier improvers of the steam engine, forced the hot air currents under his boiler from above downward, against their natural tendency to move from below upward. In this way he made available much heat that otherwise would have been wasted. The steam engine, whether mounted on wheels or not, always keeps its fuel inside; furnace and cylinders are distinct. To-day the steam engine's primacy is challenged by a motor which uses its fuel inside, the furnace being no other than the cylinder, precisely as in the barrel of a gun. So much more work does a gas engine yield than a steam engine, in comparison with the heat applied, that only the dearness of heat as supplied by gas prevents the speedy supercedure of steam for motive power. As gas engines grow steadily larger, their margin of economy becomes so decided that it begins to pay to make gas on purpose to burn in them.

In the reduction of bauxite, the refractory ore of aluminium, it is necessary to maintain an extreme temperature. The melting point of the mineral is high, and only so much of the heat as ranges above that temperature does work. In the mining department of the World's Fair is an exhibit showing how the modern metallurgist reduces aluminium with new economy. Instead of employing the old crucible method, and applying the fire from without, he encloses the ore in a non-conducting bed, and by means of a powerful electric current applies the heat from within. Electric furnaces of this kind now produce bronze and other alloys at prices which steadily fall as their market enlarges.

Not far from the mining exhibits at Chicago stands machinery hall. When its visitors see one of the largest steam engines driving machinery with a slack belt, they are wont to express surprise. Ordinary folks to-day think just what machinists thought a few years ago; that tightness is the effective and, indeed, the only feasible condition for belts. But in this case, as in a good many others, the rule of the contraries has come, and with profit.

Architects, as well as engineers and metallurgists, have found it profitable to go into opposition where some ancient practices have been concerned. In latitudes of much fall of rain or snow, the form of roof which most obviously suggests itself is the common pitched roof, resembling an A more or less broadened. Vexed by bursting rain conductors, by impromptu object lessons as to the force of avalanches, northern architects take not A but V, duly widened, for their roof type. In winter, ice and snow, caught as in a basin cannot fall to the street. Icicles are banished, and in conductors carried through the heart of the building, and kept warm by the building, ice is gradually melted without a chance to do damage.

DROWNED IN FALSE CREEK.

Death of a Young Boy—Poor Prince Yorihito.

Vancouver, Aug. 16.—The four-year-old son of L. Powell was drowned in False Creek while playing last night.

J. Tapley was fined $15 this morning for selling liquor at Brockton Point.

Prince Yorihito was presented with an address by the city council upon his arrival.

Governor Moresby, of the New Westminster jail, returned last night from a holiday in California.

Inspector Wilson held an investigation into the charge against R. Sparling, head master of the east end school, of deceiving the board as to the marking of certain papers. The testimony was only a repitition of what took place at the board meetings.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

DEMENTED DEMPSEY.

St. Paul, Minn. Aug. 16.—A reporter saw Jack Dempsey yesterday afternoon at St. Joseph's Hospital. The authorities expected to discharge him on Saturday, but the house physician intends to delay the discharge indefinitely. Dempsey is gloomy and feels downcast about being away from his friends. This afternoon he made the startling declaration that he had discovered a plot to kill him, and that Needham and others of his St. Paul friends were at the bottom of it, working in the interests of a gambling clique. He said he was only being delayed here for some reason unknown to him. He claimed that while stopping at the Merchants' Hotel Needham's sole desire seemed to be to get him to drink. He thought he had been drugged. He said one night when he had been drinking and the liquor had a strange effect on him he had been taken to his room by Needham and the latter had laid him on the bed and taken some letters from his pockets. Another night when he was very ill Needham had taken him to his room and he saw the latter draw a knife and try to get at his throat. "Yes," he said, "I shook with fear. A man could not help being frightened when he thought he was going to be killed, and I said to him, 'My God, Danny, stop that, and don't kill me in cold blood; all I ask is a square show.' And then he tried to quiet me and make me believe I was mistaken. I left Portland because I could not make any money there and I wanted to go east and make some money to pay up what I owe.

AQUATIC.

POSTPONED FOR A WEEK.

The annual regatta of the James Bay Athletic Association has been postponed from August 26th to September 2nd. This will give the managing committee more time to make their arrangements. A. C. Flummerfelt has presented the club with a handsome cup to be competed for at the regatta.

H. E. Courtney, Wm. McNish and W. Askew were last evening elected members of the James Bay Athletic Association.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE ANNUAL TOURNEY.

The results of yesterday's playing at the tournament, which is progressing well, are given below:

Open Singles.

Le Fanu beat F. B. Ward, 6-0, 6-1.
Foulkes beat Martineau, 6-1, 6-4.
Hurd beat Musgrave, 6-0, 6-3.
L. Crease beat Johnston, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.
L. Pelly beat W. C. Chaytor, 6-0, 4-6, 6-3.
Barkley beat Jacob, 6-3, 6-1.

Oped Doubles.

Davie And Moggridge beat Parkes and Langley, 6-3, 6-2.
Cuppage and Foulkes beat Longe and Prior, 6-4, 5-6, 8-6
Chaytor and Le Fanu beat Johnston and Ward, 6-1, 6-2

Ladies' Singles

Mrs Leather beat Miss M T Drake, 6-3, 6-4.
Miss Legge beat Miss H T Drake, 6-3, 6-1.
Miss Roe beat Miss Z. Crease, 6-4, 6-1.

The events on to-day's card are as follows:

Ladies' Doubles.

Miss Roe and Mrs. Leaher vs. Miss Dunsmuir and Miss Edith Ward, at 12 o'clock.

Mixed Doubles.

Miss Dunsmuir and Longe vs. Miss Roe and Cuppage, at 2.30 o'clock.

Open Singles.

Coulthard vs Longe and Pelley vs. Barkley, at 3 o'clock; Cuppage vs. Hurd, at 4 o'clock.

LACROSSE.

SATURDAY'S MATCH.

The members of the senior team have two more evenings to practice before Saturday's match. The Victoria team will be the same that played the last match, with the exception of J. McLeod, the goal keeper. He will be replaced by W. Cullin. The additional attractions, including the 100-yard race between Blain and Smith and the bath throwing contest, should draw a large crowd.

HANDSOME TROPHY.

Messrs. Pennock & Lowe have presented the Victoria lacrosse club with a handsome trophy in the shape of a seal's tooth watch chain, gold mounted. It is to be contested for in the long distance throwing match with lacrosse sticks at Caledonia park on Saturday.

EXECUTIVE MEETING.

A meeting of the executive of the Victoria lacrosse club will be held this evening at 8.30 at R. Irving's office, Broad street. A full attendance is requested.

PERSONAL.

W. H. Rainbridge is improving in health.

Hon. Theo. Davie left for Kootenay this morning.

James Findlay, of Vancouver, is at the Hotel Victoria.

Guy C. Phinney, wife and sons, of Seattle, are at the Dallas.

Justice Walkem returned last evening from the Mainland.

Dr. Milne, M.P.P., was a passenger from Vancouver yesterday.

S. C. Kirk, of San Francisco, registered at the Driard to-day.

Ex-Mayor John Hilbert, of Nanaimo, is among the guests at the Oriental.

Sir M. B. Begbie has been unable to attend court on account of illness.

F. Freer, wife and family, leave for California to-morrow on the Umatilla.

Rev. M. C. Brown, of Cedar Hill, who has been seriously ill for some time, is improving.

A. C. H. Palmer, Queensland, and G. D. Lord, Montreal, are among the guests at the Driard.

Fred M. Young and bride, nee Miss Mary Glaholm, of Nanaimo, will leave for California to-morrow.

Geo. Liebes, who has been in Victoria for several weeks, leaves to-morrow for his home in California.

H. McCulloch and wife, Galt, Ont.; Mrs. T. E. Lord and Mrs. F. Scott, Hull, Que., are in the city on pleasure.

Sir Richard Musgrave returned on the Queen from he north, where he has been shooting and fishing for several weeks.

J. C. Holden and Mrs. Holden, who have been visiting their sons in this city, return to Montreal this evening via the N.P.R.

Mrs. W. D. Richards, Miss L. P. Richards and Mrs. S. E. Treson, of Boston, are a party of tourists registered at the Driard.

A. Koechlin, de Han, de Stapland and Y. de Raisnes, of Paris, returned on the Queen from Alaska, and are at the Driard.

Paul C. Hanson, Buffalo; F. W. Rockling, Trenton, N.J., and F. P. Townsend, Boston, registered at the Driard last evening.

Louis Billiard, Algiers, and H. Girard, Oran, Africa, are registered at the Driard.

Prof. Singer, Vienna, and Dr. Kamer, Germany, are in the city.

Sir Arthur Powell Stepney, who recently purchased Major Dupont's ranch in the Okanagan district, has arrived from England and is registered at the Dallas.

M. King, of this city, and H. D. Newbury, of Portland, left to-day for Queen Charlotte Island on the Princess Louise. They will go to Port Simpson on the Louise and cross to the island on the Chieftain.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT.

Steamer Barbara Boscowitz left for the north last evening.

Steamer Mascotte is off the west coast picking up the remains of old wrecks.

Fifty-four casks of sealskins, valued at $35,000, were shipped to London last evening by Turner Beeton & Co.

The Quadra, Capt. Walbran, went out to Race Rocks this morning to deliver the annual supply of coal to that station. The next duty of the Quadra will be to overhaul all the Nanaimo harbor buoys and coal the gulf lighthouses.

WILL OPEN TO-MORROW.

The Y. M. C. A. Convention Promises to be a Successful One.

The majority of the delegates to the tenth annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. of the Pacific Northwest, including Washington, Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia, will arrive in this city this evening and to-morrow the convention will be opened. The most of the visitors are coming on the City of Kingston this afternoon, the Premier will bring her quota at 9:30 and the Nanaimo train in the morning will bring an additional number. The members of the local association have made ample preparations for the reception of their brethren. All of the delegates have been billeted and every arrangement for their care and entertainment has been concluded. This afternoon a party of ladies and gentlemen interested in the work are decorating the rooms of the association.

By request of the local association the prayer meetings in the city churches will be held this evening instead of to-morrow, the regular evening. Delegates will be present to assist in these different prayer meetings. The convention will be made a special subject of prayer in each meeting.

The programme for to-morrow is as follows:

THURSDAY—MORNING, AUGUST 17.

9.30—Opening prayer service.

10.00—Organization; calling to order by H. Allen Shorey, of Portland, president of last convention.

10.30—Concise reports in writing of associations.

11.00—The year's work by districts; District No. 1, F. W. Teague, Victoria, chairman; District No. 2, A. V. Bell, Seattle, Wash., chairman; District No. 3, L. N. Cross, Portland, Or., chairman; suggestions on district work by our visitors from the east.

12.00—Collation, under the direction of the ladies of the Presbyterian and the Baptist churches; introduction of the delegates; after dinner speeches. Prominent business and professional men of Victoria will "break bread" with the delegates and their friends at each noon-day collation.

2.00—Bible reading, John H. Elliott, general secretary, Minneapolis, Minn.

2.45—College Association work in the Pacific Northwest, with report of second college conference, Prof. W. H. Lee, chairman of committee on college work, Albany, Oregon; greetings from the college workers from the east, Prof. W. H. Williams, University of Wisconsin.

3.30—Volunteer work, the strength of our associations, how can we promote its efficiency? Frank W. Ober, general secretary, Omaha, Nebraska.

4.00—Possibilities for development in work for boys, John Boyd, Victoria (followed by discussion).

4.45—Question drawer, in charge of General Secretary Clarence J. Hicks, New York City. The question drawer this year will be one of the prominent and helpful features of the convention. Delegates are requested to write out their questions on a slip of paper either before coming or after arrival at the convention.

I Consider AN AD. IN THE Times

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Large shipment of New Goods just received.
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We have all styles—Single and Double Breasted Sac, Single and Double Breasted Frock, Full Dress Suits, Eaton Suits. An inspection solicited.

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Reed, Rattan and Bamboo Furniture,

Comprising Novelties in—
Chairs, Rockers, Couches, Tables, Cabinets, Screens, Easels, Etc., Etc.

Juvenile High Grade Safety Bicycles,

With solid rubber tires, with nickel mountings; warranted first-class in every particular, $25 each.

Baby Carriages, Children's Wagons and Boys' Velocipedes in Great Variety

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New Dress Goods,
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